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University of Poona



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RE:

TRIENNIAL INSPECTION OF COLLEGES

SOUTH ZONE

For the year 1950-51.

(Under Sub-Section 2 of Section 36 of the Poona University Act)

October 1953

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University of Poona

Triennial Inspection Report

Report re: Arts Teaching

M.R.

As directed by the Executive Council we inspected the Fergusson College, the N. Wadia College, the M. E. Society's College and the S. P. College on January 18 and 19, 1951. All the four Colleges had submitted detailed statements about their working to the University as well as to the members of the Committee. The Inspection Committee was furnished with no criteria by the University whereby to judge of the success or otherwise of the Colleges' participation in the University work under the new set up.

All the four Colleges became constituent colleges of the University of Poona early in 1949. Three of them are Degree Colleges. These alone have been participating in the coordinated teaching of the post-Intermediate and post-Graduate classes in the University. As the teaching is now a function of the University, we were not provided with any details about its organisation and working. We discussed with the Principal and members of the staff participating Colleges such aspects of it as touched the work being done by the Colleges on their own. There was a general feeling among them all that it is possible to draw up more satisfactory time tables for the College work and the University teaching. At present the strain on the teachers working in their own Colleges and other institutions or attending the same institution in the morning and the afternoon makes it difficult for teachers to pursue their own studies without interruption and in a satisfactory manner. We also discussed the working of tutorial system for the University classes with the teachers. Here again there is some confusion and possibly even a lack of coordination by different departments. We feel that a student should not be asked to submit more than one theme or exercise in a week and the work should be so coordinated that he takes his tutorial only in one subject in a week. We further feel that entrusting tutorial work to 'tutors' only will not achieve fully objective the University has in view. To be satisfactorily done the University teachers should do it. The University may provide them some relief in their lecturing work. But if that be not possible at present it is absolutely necessary that the work done by the tutors should be supervised by the senior members of the department who should ensure that the corrections made and instructions given by the tutors leave nothing to be desired.

We found that the S. P. College was the only institution affected financially by the new arrangements. It has to part with a portion of the fees it collects from students it enrolls in order to secure that the new arrangements whereby the Fergusson College has ceased to be a centre for teaching Arts (Degree) classes and the Wadia College has had to discontinue some classes it was previously maintaining should remain equitable. The Principal, however, recognized the equity and the justice of the arrangement.

The Fergusson College

The Principal took us round the College and explained various issues raised in the material supplied to us. We met the Staff as well and discussed certain problems with them.

The Fergusson College continues to discharge successfully its functions as a seat of learning and a centre for training the youth in its charge. It is being managed, as previously, by the Deccan Education Society. We were glad to find that, as before, a substantial portion of its staff consists of life-members and most of the rest are permanent teachers. It is surprising to find that the two P. T. Directors are still temporary employees, though both of them have obviously put in more than two years' service. One permanent professor has been temporarily re-engaged after retirement without any break in service. Such re-engagement is more in the nature of grant of extension of service beyond the retirement age than temporary employment. It seems to us reasonable that when extension is thus granted for a period of even one year, it should not place the teacher in the class of temporary employees and thus deprive him of his provident fund benefits. On account of the demand made on the College staff by the University work, Professor B. D. Varma is doing 18 periods a week (counting one M. A. period-two) instead of 15. He is doing only six periods in the College. The University should relieve him of the extra work. Two members of the staff are working in the B. M. College of Commerce as well as in the Fergusson College, both under the same management. We see nothing objectionable in this practice though it may be difficult to continue it when the B. M. College of Commerce move to its new buildings in October, 1951.

The College holds two short mid-term tests of its students. We were told that these short tests serve a very useful purpose in making the student work throughout the year. A small tutorial department forms another feature of the College work. We hope it will soon be possible to develope it still further.

The College has got commodious buildings for all its activities. Though the Principal does not live on the premises, the Pro-Vice-Prsncipal does and several members of the staff are also living close by. There is a well-managed hostel for women-students. We were glad to discover that the College had not improvised additional accommodation in the hostels by converting single rooms into double seaters. The College has a resident medical officer on its staff who is in charge of the College Hospital.

The College has a deficit of Rs. 15,000 a year which is made good by the Deccan Education Society.

Now that the University has taken over the organization and provision of all post-Intermediate education in Poona, the College has entered upon a new phase of its life. We were glad to find that out of a total of 28 teachers on the Arts side, 22 continue to do post-Intermediate and post-graduate work for the University. Even though the College has no Degree classes in Arts the number of students in these classes has not suflered any abnormal decrease. If anything the admissions for 1950 show a slight increase over the previous year. Financially too the College has not been adversely affected. We are sure the College has a right future under the University of Poona,

The Deccan Education Society deserves congratulations for the good work the College continues to do.

N. Wadia College.

The Principal supplied the Supplementary information needed to clarify the points arising out of the returns furnished by him. He took the members of the Committee round. We met the members of the staff and had some discussion with them on some of the issues arising in connection with the inspection.

The College has a fairly permanent staff. There are four life-members and of the remaining 19 members of the staff several of them have been in the College for more than five years. It was surprising to find, however, that out of 22 salarised members working on the Arts side, 12 are still temporary though most of them have been in service obviously for more than two years. This is against rules of service formulated by the University and we suggest that such of these as have served for more than two years should be confirmed and made eligible for the Provident Fund benefits. Dr. T. N. Devare is teaching 17 periods a week, only six of them in the College. Prof. P. M. Chaubal is teaching 16 periods, only seven of them in the College. Prof. G. D. S. Shaikh is teaching 16 periods, only six in the College. Arrangements should be made by the University to relieve these teachers of the extra work they are doing for the University classes. Of 21 teachers working on the Arts side, 11 are doing University work. We were glad to discover that here all permanent teachers who could be spared by the Colleges for University work were participating in the post-Intermediate or post-Graduate teaching in the University.

During our discussion with the members of the staff it transpired that though the University has made a Pass in English Composition obligatory for the students appearing for the Intermediate Arts examination, necessary changes in the College time-table and in the courses prescribed for the examination have not been made. With precis, translation and essay forming a major part of the paper, it is necessary that there should be proper emphasis on supervised written work.

The College has commodious and well planned buildings. Several members of the staff live on the premises. It has ample play grounds. The College continues to render good service to the camp area in Poona as also to students outside Poona. It has a cosmopolitan student body. On account of the rising cost of buildings the hostel accommodation has not been increased with the rise in the number of students. Two students live in the rooms originally planned to house one student only. We hope the College will soon be able to provide more accommodation. There is a well managed hostel for women students. The Wadia College Society deserves our congratulations for the success with which this institution is being run.

M. E. Society's College.

We met the Principal who took us round the College and the hostel and gave us further information on such problems as arose during the course of the inspection. The small number of students on the Arts side seems to have belied the hopes of its founders as we found that there were 30 students in F. Y. and 20 in Inter. Arts against 150 students which the College is permitted to enroll. It is being run in a rented building. The hostel students like-wise accommodated in rented buildings, the present building, however, has enough accommodation for the number of students it has on its rolls. Out of the nine members of the staff working on the Arts

side, four are temporary employees, one life member is primarily working a school, and one permanent member of the staff is working part-time only. One of the lecturers in English has no qualifications in the subject. The number of periods devoted to English in F. Y. A. and Inter. Arts are not sufficient. Five periods are being provided as against six usually provided in most Colleges.

The College had a deficit of Rs. 27,999-14-9 for the year 1949-50 even though it is getting Rs. 27,000 as a grant from the Government. The College has a capital fund of Rs. 1,00,000 and a building fund of over rupees one lac'. This is hardly sufficient to cover such big deficits after enabling the College to have a building of its own.

S. P. College

The Committee met the Principal who took the members round the class rooms, the library, the Assembly Hall, the hostel and the extensive College grounds. The College has its own commodious buildings, a hostel which is proving insufficient for its needs and quarters for some members of the staff. The Principal does not stay on the premises but several senior members do. This is the biggest College in University with 1095 students on its roll on the Arts side alone. This shows a decrease of over 200 from its number in 1949-50 when it had 1211. We may take the present figures as normal. 365 students of the F. Y. Arts are divided for English into three divisions, as also 392 students of the Inter-Arts. 326 students in Indian Administration and 322 in Ancient Indian History are divided into two divisions only. This exceeds the number permitted by the University for a division. The teaching of the B.A. classes is in the hands of the University though most of the degree classes are located here on behalf of the University. The College buildings provide enough accommodation for all these classes, congestion being avoided by finishing the F. Y. and Inter work before the University classes start.

The College staff is ample enough for the work being done at present. Of 25 members of the staff, 2 are in receipt of an honorarium instead of a salary and five are working temporarily. The teacher in Persian, Urdu and Arabic is doing 13 periods a week. We fail to find any justification for the College paying him less than the minimum salary fixed by the University even though what he receives is called an honorarium. We suggest that the College re-examine the status and salary of the staff designated as honorary. We were glad to find that out of 24 teachers working on the Arts side, 15 are participating in the degree and Post-Graduate work organized by the University. Prof. Malegaonkar and Prof. Ranade are taking 16 periods (one M. A. period being considered equal to two) instead of 15.

The difficulties facing building work, we were assured, were responsible for putting two students in rooms originally meant for one student in the hostel. We were told that additional hostel accommodation would be provided during 1951-52. There is also a well-managed hostel for women students.

The finance of the College are sound. Government grant forms the main source of income after tuition fees.

We were told that in order to make the University of Poona take a substantive form, the Principal and the S. P. Mandali were prepared to contemplate with equanimity the ultimate disappearance of the S. P. College as a separate educational institution. As it is the S. P. Mandali is doing creditable work.

Sd/- J. Dhur

Sd/- Shri Ram Sharma

Sd/- K. R. Gunjikar.

Report re : Science Teaching

As requested by the Executive Council, we formed ourselves into a committee to carry out the triennial inspection of the above four colleges. We have studied carefully the detailed information supplied by the Principals, and we visited the Colleges on the 15th 16th and 17th January, 1951. Every facility was given to us to see the colleges at work. We met the Principals and many members of the science staff and had opportunities for informal discussion with them. We would like to express our appreciation of the courtesy and helpfulness we met with, in all four colleges, at the time of our visit.

We now present our report. In Sec. 33 (1) of the Poona University Act, in Circular No. 198, and in the General Instructions for Inspection Committees, our terms of reference are elaborated in detail. We have, as far as possible, given attention to all the relevant points. We have not thought it necessary, however, to make a report in the form of an exhaustive catalogue. It may be assumed in what follows that if under any particular head no comment is made, we are generally satisfied with the work of the colleges under that head. In all four colleges the conditions of affiliation are in our opinion maintained.

I. Fergusson College : We visited Fergusson College on 15-1-51, from 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. Fergusson College is conducted by the Deccan Education Society, and is managed and administered in accordance with the printed rules and regulations of that Society. It is a college with a long and honourable tradition of education. There is every sign that this tradition is being well maintained. We have gathered the general impression of an active institution which is very much alive, and which is efficiently conducted both educationally and administratively.

The conditions of affiliation, as laid down in Section 33(1) of the Poona University Act, are, in our opinion, adequately maintained. Detailed information under each head of this section has been submitted to us.

The Science departments are carried on with the following staff:—

Professors	Asst. Frofs.	Senior Lecturers (Temp.)	Junior Lecturers (Perm.)	Demonstrators
Chemistry	4	...	1	2 perm. and 15 temp.
Physics	3	...	1	2 perm. and 16 temp.
Botany	1	...	1	10 temp.
Zoology	1	...	1	...
Geology	1	...	1	2 temp. ...

A complete statement of members of the staff, with their qualifications, salaries, and conditions of service, has been submitted to us. We have also studied the detailed distribution of lectures and practical supervision. All this appears satisfactory. The staff is sufficient for the teaching which is undertaken, without giving an undue burden of work to anyone. The maximum number of lecture periods for any Professor is 13, and the average about 9. Chemistry and Physics each have two permanent demonstrators, but there are none in Biology and Geology. Whether it is better to entrust the guidance of experimental work to permanent or

temporary demonstrators is a debated point, but we feel there is much to be said for both methods. Especially where large classes have to be handled, it is conducive to the maintenance of a high standard and proper continuity to have at least some permanent demonstrators. We are aware of the difficulties, but would recommend the appointment of at least two permanent demonstrators in the Biology department as and when suitably qualified persons can be found.

Of the 43 temporary demonstrators, as many as 26 do only half duty. This is perhaps too high a proportion, though again we are conscious of the difficulties in getting suitable men to fill these appointments on a full time basis.

We were shown round the various buildings of the college, which are well maintained. At present the Amphitheatre and one hostel block are assigned to the Commerce College, but this is an arrangement which is expected to terminate in the near future. The Science buildings are used to full capacity, and while we would not say that they are overcrowded to the point of impairing efficiency, more space in proportion to the number of students is obviously desirable. Take, for instance, the Physics department. Here there are two lecture rooms, which have to be used not only for Physics classes, but for other subjects also. This must necessarily hinder the effective preparation of lecture experiments, and it would be desirable to keep these rooms for Physics lectures alone. Some relief in this respect will be obtained when the college resumes the use of the Amphitheatre.

The numbers of science students in the four years of the undergraduate course are respectively 596, 459, 174 and 170. This means that large laboratory classes have to be handled. In both Physics and Chemistry the elementary laboratory appears extremely congested when a class of 150 is working, and the space available per student is very restricted. Practical work under these conditions can only be done by mass-production methods, each student going in the prescribed fashion through a specified routine. These methods tend to kill rather than encourage that joy in the investigation of Nature which ought to be the object of experimental work. The problem is of course not peculiar to Fergusson College, and we hasten to add that much attention is in fact given to making the work as effective as possible. Even the F. Y. students get some individual work in both Physics and Chemistry, and in the higher classes the arrangements permit a great deal of individual work. We call attention to the point not by way of criticism, but as a thing which the University itself should consider. We refer to it again at the end of report. Better experimental training ultimately involves a greater freedom, for both teacher and student, to escape from mechanical routine; and this means resources on a larger scale than at present is customal or perhaps even possible.

The laboratories appear well equipped, and there is a useful workshop attached to the Physics department. In the biology department we suggest that the museum ought to be displayed better, with more cupboards. The laboratories in this department are spacious and very well lighted, but the space allotted to the members of the staff is rather inadequate.

Post-graduate work is carried on in the three departments, and the College has a good record of research particular in Chemistry. Various kinds of extra-

curricular scientific activities are encouraged, by means of seminars and societies. There was recently, for instance, a carefully prepared Printing-Ink exhibition organised by members of the staff which was much appreciated.

The College has an excellent library, with some 64,000 books, and a large number of periodicals are subscribed to. The amount spent in the subjects of Botany and Zoology seems rather low, in view of the number of important new books appearing and it would also be desirable in these subjects to have one or two more journals. The reading facilities are good, with an excellent reading hall accommodating 240 students at a time, and there are efficient arrangements for making books and periodicals available to readers.

We inspected the men's and women's hostels, which have accommodation respectively for 283 men and 70 women students. Subject to a general comment which we make at the end of this report these hostels are satisfactory. Nearly all the men are in single rooms, but in the women's hostel the rooms are for two or three students. The messing, washing, and sanitary facilities are adequate. The great majority of the students live outside, some in their own homes and some in lodgings. For the resident students the College maintains an excellent little hospital, and a full-time qualified medical officer. There were no patients in the hospital at the time of our visit, and we were happy to learn that the general standard of health is excellent.

The total number of women students in the college amounts to several hundred, of whom about one fifth are resident. There are four women demonstrators, but there is no woman on the senior staff. In a co-educational college with such a large number of women students we are strongly of the view that there should be at least one or two women on the senior staff. We would accordingly suggest that, as and when vacancies occur, the authorities should consider the advisability of looking for suitably qualified women to fill lecturers and professors' posts.

II. M. E. S. College: We visited the M. E. S. College on 16-1-51, between 10-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m.

The College was established in 1945 by the Maharashtra Education Society, a Society which has been in existence since 1860, and which conducts seven schools in Poona and two elsewhere. The college contrasts very markedly with the other colleges covered by our inspection. These other colleges have been established longer, enjoy spacious lands and premises of their own, and engage in graduate and post-graduate work. They are some ten times the size of the M. E. S. College, which has only 158 students on the roll. This college still occupies temporary premises, and is only recognised up to the Intermediate level. Of the 158 students, 102 are reading Science, 60 in the First Year and 42 in the Intermediate class.

Under these conditions a small staff is able to handle all the teaching. Principal Neogi is responsible for the lectures in Physics, Mr. Badave in Chemistry, and Dr. Gharse in Biology. These are all well qualified. In addition there is one demonstrator in each department who is responsible for the practical classes.

The main building is a three-storey edifice facing the Bhandarkar Road. It was formerly used as a primary school, though it seemed to us not very suitable for this purpose, and still less suitable as a college. This main building includes the

college office and the Principal's office, a number of class rooms, a staff room, a students's common room, a small room for the women students, the library and the Biology department. The authorities have done well in arranging and using this accommodation as effectively as possible. The Biology room is sufficient for the number of students who use it, and the specimens and equipment are well arranged and looked after. We have no other special comment to make on this except to note that good use appears to be made of limited resources.

The Physics and Chemistry departments are at a short distance from the main building. The structures are of a very temporary type, but are built on solid plinths. There is quite a large lecture hall and a hall each for the Physics and Chemistry practicals. These are spacious, have all the necessary fittings, and will comfortably accommodate quite a large class. These temporary structures, cheifly of wood and bamboo matting, can boast no architectural merits, but we do not consider them unsuitable on that account. Constructional materials of this kind are acaustically absorbent, and therefore these laboratories are quite and pleasant places to work in, mueh more so in fact than the highly reverberant rooms in which so much of modern education is conducted. There is an adequate stock of apparatus and equipment, and there is no reason why entirely sound and competent work should not be done under there simple and indeed austere conditions. If examination results are any guide the work is by no means unsatisfactory, considering that under present conditions the College is not likely to attract many of the more able students. At the last Inter-Science examination out of 30 regular students there were 2 firsts, 7 seconds, and 7 passes, which under the circumstances seems reasonably good. 19 ex-students also went up, of whom only 6 passed. This is poor, but the performance of the regular student is surely a better criterion of the quality of the teaching.

Residential accommodation for some 69 students has been provided in a number of buildings in the vicinity, and Dr. Gharse acts as rector. These hostel arrangements are perhaps the best that can be done under the circumstances, but the buildings appear to us rather overcrowded. In one of the buildings there is accommodation for seven women students, and a women member of the staff also resides there and takes charge. The part of the building occupied by the women students is independent of that occupied by the men, but an entirely separate building for the women students would of course be an advantage. Any discussion or comment on the M. E. S. College or any its arrangements is necessarily conditioned by the fact that permises are temporary and provisional. When this is remembered it must be admitted that the authorities have done everything possible to meet the University requirements and run an effective college. In spite of the difficulties the various conditions of affiliation are, in our opinion, maintained.

The college, moreover, seems to have a fairly vigorous internal life. There is provision for games, and the college N. C. C. platoon has a very creditable record.

The M. E. Society and the college authorities are keenly concious that the present arrangements cannot be regarded as permanent. They are anxious to develop; into a larger first grade college. To this end a site has been obtained amounting to nine acres, which is used as present for games. On this site the Society

purposes to erect permanent buildings. Plans already exist, which have been shown to us. One lakh of Rupees set aside for the purpose has been deposited with the Bank of Maharashtra, and there is also reserve fund of one lakh deposited with Official Trustee, Bombay. We have sent the Balance Sheet of the Society and its financial position appears to be sound.

The chief reason why the construction of the permanent buildings has not been undertaken is that the College is uncertain of its future in relation to the University. Under para (2) of the General Institutions for the guidance of periodical Inspection Committees it appears appropriate to make some comments on this point.

In view of the fact that the demand for University education appears to increase steadily, and that the other colleges are full to capacity, there seems to be a place for another full scale college. We think therefore that the M. E. S. College should be encouraged to establish itself in permanent buildings. This evidently means a considerable increase in size, though there ought to be some effective limitation on total numbers. Further, the college should be recognized for degree work. An exclusively Intermediate college is not likely to attract either the best staff or the best students. A student will not join an Intermediate college for a transitory period of two years if the alternative of joining a degree college is open to him. If all degree work were *de facto*, and not merely *de jure*, conducted by the University, in its own buildings and laboratories, all colleges would be on the same footing. As it is at present, and is likely to be for some time to come, an exclusively Intermediate college is at a serious disadvantage.

It is further important for the sake of the college itself that advanced work of some kind should be associated with it. Modern mass methods of elementary scientific education are terribly apt to kill, rather than to quicken, the intellectual development of students. The one way to bring it to life, and to awaken a real scientific curiosity and interest, is to have men in the college who are concerned with the living development of their subject, and this is only possible where graduate and post-graduate work can be carried on. In this connection it is worth nothing that Mr. Badve in the Chemistry department has already done some very good work to his credit, which it is to be hoped he will continue. In a larger and better equipped laboratory, with the stimulus of advanced work in progress, he and others could do much more, and in turn build up a living scientific tradition in the college.

Our report on this college therefore can be summarised by saying (a) that it is doing quite good work with limited resources, (b) that the present arrangements ought not to continue much longer, (c) that the solution is to encourage the college to develop as soon as possible into a full-grade institution.

The Sir Parashurambhai College: We visited the S. P. College during the afternoon of 16-1-51.

In the S. P. College we have a large and well-established institution, which has a good record and has come through previous inspections with credit. It is conducted by the Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, the constitution and rules of

which we have seen, and which conducts a number of other institutions. From the detailed information given to us by the college, and from our discussions with the Principal and Staff, we consider that in all respects the condition of affiliation are properly maintained.

The members of the Science staff are men with adequate experience and qualifications, who maintain vigorous and well conducted departments. A number of members of the staff, in all three departments, have done or are doing research work, and in Chemistry particularly the college has a creditable record of research. The attempt to take up M. Sc. teaching in Biochemistry is also to be commended. There are also M.Sc. students who work under the guidance of members of the staff. This post-graduate work, good in itself, is also an excellent stimulus to the general work of the departments.

One addition to the staff which we would recommend is the appointment of an additional lecturer in Zoology. Prof. J. N. Karve is now on the University staff, and Zoology is an important subject which is taken to the M.Sc. level. The college authorities fully agree to this additional appointment. Subject to our general remarks at the end of this report the provision for practical classes at all levels is satisfactory.

The laboratory space is sufficient, and full use is made of the available space. In Physics during the first two years all students work in pairs; in Chemistry and Biology this is only so in the first year, and in the second year students work individually. If some individual work could be done in Physics also during the Inter. Science year, it would be an advantage, though the arrangements as they stand are reasonably good in comparison with other colleges. Physics has one permanent demonstrator, Chemistry two, and Biology three, all the rest are temporary. We were able to see some of the laboratory classes in progress, and formed a good impression of the way in which they are conducted.

The college has a very good library, with over 41,000 books. It also subscribes to a large number of scientific and other journals. The budget provision for scientific books and journals is good, but the actual expenditure fluctuates very considerably. In 1947-48, for instance, the expenditure on biological books was only Rs. 93; the next year it rose to Rs. 1153 and fell in 1949-50 to Rs. 323. These are larger than ordinary statistical fluctuations, and probably represent a waxing and waning of interest on somebody's part. All three departments show a very sharp decline between 1948-49 and 1949-50, but on the other hand the expenditure on periodicals has increased. The fluctuations are probably not very significant, but it would be advisable if, in each department, one person were to have the special responsibility of keeping an eye on library expenditure.

The reading provision in the library is very good. The reading hall accommodates 200. It is open from 7-30 to 5 every day, and again from 8 to 10-30 in the evening; as well as for substantial periods on Sundays and holidays. The organisation appears to be good, and the facilities are well used.

The college has a large hostel for men, which at present is distinctly overcrowded. As the college authorities themselves point out, the number of students accommodated is greater than the University rules allow. In view of the acute shortage of accommodation everywhere, this state of affairs is by no means peculiar

to the S. P. College. It results from the urgency of the situation and has for the moment to be accepted. The college has plans (which, however, we have not looked at) for another hostel block for men, and it is proposed to go ahead as soon as possible. This will ease the situation, and in our opinion the college should be given every encouragement to proceed with this work. And we may venture perhaps to hope that the college will use this opportunity to exercise its imagination, and build something which can be more appropriately described as a hostel than as a block.

There is a women's hostel also which we inspected and which appears satisfactory.

The college appears to have an excellent record in athletics and extra-curricular activities generally. It is no mean feat to capture the cricket trophy three years running.

The Wadia College: We visited the Wadia College on the 17th January, 1951, from 11-30 a.m. onwards.

The college is maintained by the Modern Education Society, and was founded in 1932. It has had a very creditable record of work in the intervening years, and is now well established as one of the leading colleges of Poona.

The college is housed in spacious and handsome buildings, which are well maintained. Care is evidently taken in this matter, and the general cleanliness and good order of the buildings and premises made a very pleasing impression. The main building houses the general rooms, a number of classrooms, and the library. The common room arrangements, both for students and staff, are very good, and the staff room is quite the pleasantest we have seen, large and comfortably furnished and with a refreshment room attached.

We inspected the library, which is well arranged, and has reading accommodation for 100 students and 25 staff members. The number of books now amounts to 17,667, increasing roughly at the rate of 500 per year. 64 periodicals are subscribed to. The budget provision for the departments seems a little small for a college of this size, amounting to Rs. 150 for each of the three main science departments. Geography being assigned Rs. 200. This limitation is more apparent than real, however, as there is a large provision for contingencies, and we are assured that books recommended by the Professors in the different subjects are in fact purchased. We would suggest that the college should subscribe to several more of the scientific journals, particularly in Physics in which at present only the American Journal of Physics is received.

The library is open for reading from 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and from 8 to 10 p.m. The very excellent practice of encouraging library reading and study, and opening the library in the evenings, is in fact a feature of all colleges, and we note it with much approval.

In the main building also we were favourably impressed with the special provision for Geography. This subject has a special room provided with maps, charts, globes, surveying apparatus and other equipment.

The Science departments are housed in a separate building near the main college, which provided good accommodation for the three departments. Each department has a properly qualified staff. The number of demonstrators in the

Physics and Chemistry departments seem to us rather small, considering the large laboratory classes which must be handled. The number of students per demonstrator is 25 in the F. Y. and I. Sc. classes. We advise a somewhat lower ratio, and accordingly recommend the appointment of one more demonstrator in each of these departments.

Our only other specific recommendation regarding staff is that an additional lecturer should be appointed in the Botany department. Prof. Bhagwagar has too heavy a burden of lecturing, and additional appointment would also make it possible for members of the staff to give the necessary attention to the supervision of practicals.

In the laboratory classes students work in pairs in all the Science subjects during the first two years. In Physics and Biology this extends also to the J. B. Sc. year. We recognise that it is difficult to lay down rules in this matter. When students work in pairs the organisation of experimental work is certainly easier, and for two students to share in the conduct of an experiment is not without its value. But some individual work is extremely desirable, and surely it would not be impossible to combine the two methods, so that some experiments are carried out jointly and some individually. We would urge that this question be re-considered by the college. In the I. Sc. class some beginning with individual work should be made for instance the qualitative work in Chemistry might be taken in this way, and there are experiments in both Physics and Biology which would lend themselves to individual performance without any great changes in the laboratory organisation. In the J. B. Sc. year we believe that a good proportion of the experimental work should be done individually.

In general we find the Science departments of this college keen and active. There is an atmosphere of research, particularly in biochemistry where a large number of papers on food problems have been published under the direction of Rao Bahadur Dr. Sahastrabuddhe and Dr. Bhide. Professor Kelkar in the Physics department has also some very interesting work to his credit. The Botany department is equipped for research in plant pathology and it would be interesting to make use of the equipment by encouraging the members of the staff in conducting research in that subject. This interest in research is excellent, and should continue.

We would also call attention to the well arranged tutorial system for the F. Y. and Intermediate classes. Another feature of this college which is of great interest is that the dining arrangements for hostel students are conducted by the college itself. Student clubs find no place here. There is a spacious dining hall with kitchens attached. Vegetarian and non-vegetarian meals are served, but there are no other distinctions of any kind. The premises are clean and pleasing, and the administration appears to be very efficient. The college also conducts a canteen where tea and light refreshments may be obtained.

The Wadia College has a cosmopolitan outlook which gives it a distinctive character. This is shown by the fact that overseas students chiefly congregate there. At present 34 students from Africa are on the rolls, and the college has altogether some 40% of all the overseas students in Poona. This willingness to admit overseas students, who often have considerable difficulties in getting facilities for higher education, is a praiseworthy feature of the college.

General: We conclude our report with a number of observations which do not apply to one college only, but which are suggested to us by our inspection as a whole

1. We think the University should consider the question of the optimum number of students a college should take. The present figures are:

	Arts	Science	Total
Fergusson	... 483	1399	1882
M. E. S.	... 56	102	158
S. P.	... 1095	834	1929
Wadia	... 339	796	1135

We have thus three very large colleges and one very small one. The number of students looking for higher education, and particularly for scientific education, has increased steadily for many years, and there is no indication that the peak has yet been reached. We have already suggested, in this connection, that the M. E. S. college should be encouraged to develop into a full-grade institution. But the University ought to consider all its colleges from this point of view. There is of course no absolute optimum number, it is a function of the number of staff and the resources and accommodation available, but we view with considerable misgiving the mass methods of education which are now necessary in Science. At present many hundreds of students have to be shepherded through the laboratories in large 'batches' (a word by the way, far too reminiscent of the bakery). They do not have, and cannot have under these conditions, any freedom or initiative. In one laboretory we were shown journals, beautifully written, but all with the same diagram in the same place, followed by the same observations tabulated in precisely the same way a standard form imposed on everybody as part of the laboratory routine. As a piece of drill all this is admirable. But is it Science? This is what we venture to question. We are fully aware of the difficulties, which we have had to face in our own experience. But surely in a new University, established largely in the hope of making better methods possible, some attention should be given to these matters. Above all else Science Teaching must be alive: we are in danger of killing it. It must be spontaneous: we are in danger of making it exclusively mechanical.

This is not to be taken as merely captious criticism. We have met many Science teachers in these colleges who are vividly aware of these difficulties, and who strive valiently to maintain an active and vigorous life in their departments. But it is a hard struggle. All three of us have experienced the great difficulty of finding trained and competent scientific men in India. It is evident that the number of trained scientists who emerge from the top of the educational machine is only a very tiny fraction of the potentially good material that enters at the bottom. The others are killed—intellectually—by the mechanism.

We think therefore (1) that attention should be given to the need for limiting the numbers in Science classes, (2) that the proportion of staff to students should be distinctly larger than at present, (3) that members of staff, having more leisure, should give time and attention to experimental work; and not leave it all in the hands of junior demonstrators, (4) that the standardisation of routine experiments, there nature, number order, and prescription to the last detail,

has undoubtedly gone too far. Initiative in proposing variations must be encouraged and not suppressed, (5) that more needs to be done in the way of encouraging extra-curricular scientific activities, in the way of science clubs, seminars, etc.

2. In all the colleges inspected we made a point of visiting the hostels. These are all much of a type. We believe there is a widespread failure to grasp the full possibilities of the part of hostel should play in University education. The great value of the Oxford or Cambridge type of education lies in the fact that it is residential, and that the residential units are relatively small. In the Cambridge college undergraduates and dons live side by side, and the younger members are constantly under the stimulus of contact with mature and developed minds. This is ultimately of more importance than formal system of lectures or classes. It achieves its purpose so admirably because a Cambridge college is relatively a small thing. Our colleges are much larger, too large in fact to have a very intimate corporate life. Our hostels, however, with a hundred or two hundred students in residence, are institutions of the same order of size, and it is through them that this ideal of residential education ought to be realised. We find that this is very seldom grasped. The hostels are almost invariably conceived as barracks. A minimum floor space per student, with sufficient sanitary and dining accommodation, completes the picture. Sometimes a senior student lives on the premises, but his responsibilities do not extend much further than calling the roll at night. The member of staff in charge usually lives in a bungalow at a distance from the hostel, and his supervision is apt to be somewhat perfunctory. The hostels have very little provision for a corporate life of their own; a common room, a games room, a reading room—these are thought of as unnecessary luxuries. It is pointed out that these facilities are provided for the college generally, and that hostel students are free to use them. And so the hostels remain what they are designed to be, blocks of rooms providing nothing but bare accommodation.

We strongly believe that for the development of a better type of education the hostel should be regarded as a unit in its own right, smaller indeed than the college of which it forms a part, but with a corporate life of its own. Senior members of the staff should have suitable quarters in the hostels, and be encouraged to take a keen and active interest in the well being of those who reside there. It is the personal contact that really matters in education, and at present there is far too little of it. Students need it not only in the direction of their studies, but in all aspects of their life. It is important in the development of character and self-discipline. Even in the formation of healthy and clean habits developed hostel life has much to give. After visiting a number of students' rooms in the various hostels our chief impression is of untidy dirty rooms, windows not cleaned and cobwebs hanging from the roof. Evidently no one takes much interest in these things, or at any rate only occasionally.

The hostels are of course overcrowded, and we recognise that this is almost inevitable at the present day when accommodation everywhere is in such short supply. But several colleges have plans for building more hostels, and we strongly recommend that the University should urge the desirability of taking a more imaginative view of the educational possibilities of a hostel when such plans are being considered.

We are aware that the University of Poona is working to the ideal of having its graduate and post-graduates work carried out under the aegis of the University rather than that of the colleges individually. It is not within our province to discuss this general thesis, but we cannot conclude our report on these colleges without commenting on the important part which advanced work plays in the life of the college. Good degree work and good post-graduate work has a stimulating influence on everything that is done. In three of the four colleges advanced work in several subject does in fact take place, and we recognise its value and have been impressed, in many instances, by its excellence. From comments made to us ad. from our own observation it is evident that the concentration of advanced studies in any particular subject at one centre has disadvantages. A professor who is associated with the Wadia College, for instance, may go to the Fergusson College for his lectures. The exigencies of his time table and transport make it difficult for him to establish any real contact with the students he meets there. On the otherhand his attachment to his own college is impaired, and he has little opportunity to pursue his subject in his own college. Without intruding on qnestions which the University has doubtless pondered very carefully, we would say that these questions vitally affect the efficiency of the colleges upon which we have been asked to report. The carrying on of post-graduate work in any subject ought not be prohibited, or even discouraged, in any centre where there art keen and able men with the capacity to do it, and reasonable facilities for carrying it out.

(Sd.) S. J. Taylor
R. C. Shah
D. V. Bal

Comments of the Principals of Arts and Science Colleges

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FERGUSSON COLLEGE, Poona-4.

20th March, 1951.

To

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
Poona-7.

Ref: No. 7 E/2537 of 8-3-1951.

Dear Sir,

I send below my remarks on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee (Arts) regarding this College:-

1. Both the P. T. Director Mr. V. M. Damle and the P. T. Instruction Mr. S. B. Shinde have been confirmed and have joined the Provident Fund. They are not therefore temporary in the sense in which the Committee understand that word. They were shown as temporary in the returns submitted, because "permanent" servants get certain additional benefits of privilege leave, free education for dependents etc. over and above those laid down by the University of Poona.
2. According to the old terms and conditions of service of the D. E. Society, permanent employee retires from service at the age of 55. The University of Poona

has now fixed the age of superannuation at 60. Prof. Verma retired after he was 55 but was reemployed and as he was in receipt of Pension, he ceased to be a member of the Provident Fund. He will finally cease to be on the teaching staff of the College from June 1952 on attaining the age of 60.

As regards the amount of Post-intermediate work assigned to him, the matter may be considered by the University Authorities.

In addition to the Pro-Vice-Principal (mentioned by the Committee) the Vice-Principal also lives on the premises, in addition to about 8 or 10 other Senior members of the staff.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- D. D. Karve,
Principal.

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FERGUSSON COLLEGE, Poona-4.
20th March, 1951.

To

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
Poona-7.

Ref: Your letter No. 7 E 3738 dated 8th March, 1951.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your above letter and the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee (Science).

I shall try to give effect to the suggestions made by the Committee. I have no further remarks to offer.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- D. D. Karve,
Principal.

No. 4363/50
SIR PARASHURAMBHAU COLLEGE,
Poona-2;
29th March, 1951.

To

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA.
Poona-7.

Rsf: Inspection Report (Science)

Sir,

With reference to your No. 7 E 3738 dated the 8th March, 1951, I have the honour to communicate that I have no remarks to offer on any of the points touched on in the report of the Committee.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Sd. S. V. Dandekar,
Principal.

No. 437950
SIR PARSHURAMBHAU COLLEGE,
 Poona-2,
 28th March, 1951

To

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
 Poona-7.

Re : Inspection Report (Arts)

Sir,

With reference to your No. 7 E 2537 dated the 8th March, 1951, I have the honour to communicate that I have no remarks to offer on any of the points touched on in the report of the committee except a remark in the last para of the report. It is said:

"We were told that in order to make the University of Poona take a substantive form, the Principal and the S. P. Mandali were prepared to contemplate with equanimity the ultimate disappearance of the S. P. College as a separate educational institution".

I beg to point out that in the course of conversation, the Principal expressed his personal view that a complete solution of the difficulties expressed in the working of the University will be found in the complete merger of all constituent Colleges. This should not be taken to be the expression of the opinion of the Mandali.

I have the honour to be
 Sir,
 Yours faithfully
 Sd. **S. V. Dandekar,**
 Principal.

No. 64 B/620
NOWROSJEE WADIA COLLEGE,
 Poona-1.

14th May, 1951,

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
 Ganeshkhind, Poona-7.

Subject : Triennial Inspection Committee Reports Arts and Science.

Sir,

Reference : Your letters No. 7 E-Y2537 and 7 E-3738 dated 8-3-1951.

At the outset, I have to request you to convey our thanks to the members of the Arts and Science Inspection Committees for bringing out clearly in the reports the special features of this College. I am particularly happy to note that they have mentioned many of the special features of the College such as the atmosphere for

research in our Chemistry Department, the special equipment for research in Plant Pathology in the Botany Department, the well arranged Tutorial system for the First Year and Intermediate classes, the Dining arrangements for resident students and the cosmopolitan outlook which gives this college 'a distinctive character'.

I give below seriatim my remarks about the various points raised by the two committees:—

Arts Inspection.

1. When the Committee visited the College, there were 2 salaried members of the teaching staff who were temporary. In this connection, I may bring to your notice that it is the policy of the Modern Education Society—the body which conducts this College—to confirm members of the teaching staff in service whenever they apply for such confirmation after a period of two years' service. Many of these 12 members have not applied for confirmation at the end of their two years' service probably because they had not made up their minds to cast their lot with us and also because they did not wish to bind themselves to restrictions such as giving a term's notice in case they wanted to leave the services of the College in addition to the moral responsibility. So long as they are temporary, they are free to leave the services of the College by giving one month's notice. However, this year Dr. (Miss) R. N. Minocherhomji, Mr. G. S. Bedagkar and Mr. B. G. Joshi applied for confirmation and the College authorities have duly confirmed them. Out of the remaining, Mrs. M. N. Bharucha left the services of the College from 1-2-51 to take up an appointment elsewhere and Messrs. P. V. Patwardhan and G. V. Kulkarni have been on long leave and the question of their confirmation will arise only if and when they resume their duties. Mr. K. Balaganadhran has not yet made up his mind whether permanently to continue in service or not at this College, and we cannot take any decision unless and until he makes up his mind and inform us accordingly. Mr. B. D. Kanetkar, Miss O. Fernandes and Mr. J. J. Dave have put in only one year's service. Mr. A. N. Shaikh is a part-time teacher and Mr. P. D. Dhepe has been promoted to the Lecturer's grade only from June, 1950. Before that date he was Demonstrator. Mr. N. A. G. Khan's services have been discontinued from 1-4-51.

2. We have noted the suggestion of the Committee on giving proper emphasis on supervision work in English at the Inter Arts. From June, 1951, we are introducing a comprehensive system of Compulsory tutorials for all the First Year and Intermediate students in Arts and Science and this will help us in satisfactorily carrying out the suggestion of the Committee.

Science Inspection

1. We have noted the suggestion of the Committee that the College should subscribe to some more scientific journals particularly in Physics. We accept this suggestion and are making a provision for this purpose in our next year's budget.

2. The Committee suggests that the number of Demonstrators in Physics and Chemistry Departments should be increased by one respectively. We fixed the number of Demonstrators in the ratio of one demonstrator for 25 students for the F. Y. Science and Inter Science classes. This is prescribed ratio and we feel that it is not necessary to make a change in this ratio.

3. It is very difficult to secure a properly qualified teacher in Botany. The heavy burden of lecturing of Prof. Bhagwagar is due to the fact that he is doing more Post-Graduate work than he normally should. So far as Pre-Intermediate work is concerned, the number of lectures allotted to Prof. Bhagwagar does not exceed the limit put by the University.

4. Regarding the Inter Science Practicals, we have been giving serious consideration to the suggestion of the Committee regarding emphasis on individual work. I may assure you that we shall do our best in the matter.

5. We are entirely in agreement with the suggestion made by the Committee regarding the restriction on numbers. If the teaching of Science is to be kept alive, and if it is not to be reduced to a mere mechanical process, the only way open to the University is to restrict the numbers in the various Colleges so as to make the best use of the resources and accommodation available in these institutions.

Yours faithfully,
Sd - N. G. Suru,
Principal,

No. 880 of 1950-51.
M. E. SOCIETY'S COLLEGE
OF ARTS & SCIENCE,
14th March, 1951.

To,

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
Poona-7.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7 E/2537 of 8-3-1951, I have to make the following remarks on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee (Arts):—

1. Page 3—"The small number of students on the Arts side seem to have belied the hopes of the founders.....".

The M. E. S. College at present does not have the numbers which are its due in the pre-intermediate classes, because student normally do not like to join a college which does not undertake to complete their education for the degree, especially when there are other colleges in the area which do. The very feeling that the M. E. S. College is an Intermediate college, and the other local colleges are degree colleges, creates a sort of an inferiority complex in the minds of the students who would like to join this college. The smallness in our numbers is therefore mainly due to this feeling.

The Triennial Inspection Committee (Science) states in its report (page 5):—

"An exclusively Intermediate college is not likely to attract either the best staff or the best students. A student will not join an Intermediate college for a transitory period of two years if the alternative of joining a degree college is open to him. If all degree work were *de facto*, and not merely *de jure*, conducted by the University, in its own buildings and laboratories all colleges would be on the same footing".

Thus, it is evident that an exclusively Intermediate college is at a serious disadvantage.

2. Page 3—".....one life member is primarily working a school.....".

Mr. M. B. Shaligram, a life member, and visitor to the M. E. S. High School, Deccan Gymkhana, is doing 10 periods teaching work a week in that school, and doing 3 periods a week only in Geography in the college.

3. Page 3—".....and one permanent member of the staff is working part-time only".

Prof. S. K. Kashirsagar was made a part-time Professor in Marathi as there is not sufficient work for a full-time hand in that department.

4. Page 3—"one of the lecturers in English has no qualifications in the subject".

The total work in the English section comes to about 16 to 17 periods per week. As per University regulations the maximum work that can be entrusted to a teacher is 15 periods teaching work and 4 tutorials per week. As in some other colleges, we could have asked our English lecturer to do 16 periods and escaped from the obligation of asking Mrs. Vaidya to take one or two periods in English. We did not do so, and asked Mrs. Vaidya who had been doing English (8 periods) in Pratap College, Amalner and (4 periods) in M. G. E. S. College, Poona (which was not objected to) to do only two periods a week.

5. Page 3—"The number of periods devoted to English in F. Y. A. and Inter. Arts are not sufficient. Five periods are being provided as against six usually provided in most colleges."

The explanation as given by the Head of the English Department is as follows:

"It is a fact that during the year 1950-51 only one period was given in the time-table for English Composition. The explanation of this arrangement is as follows:—In the F. Y. Arts and Science classes during the period in English Composition the text prescribed alone was taught. Still these were two other parts of English Composition viz. Essay and Precis. We did not think it advisable to arrange lectures for these parts as some sort of practical work from the students was expected here. For this reason, instead of giving one more period in the actual time-table, for this work, arrangements were made by the teachers of English to meet the students both in suitable batches and individually in the form of tutorials to discuss topics of the essays, errors in written composition and precis work and so on. The same arrangement was made in the Inter. Arts and Science classes.

As it seems from the report however that two regular periods are necessary for English Composition in both F. Y. and Intermediate. classes, the present arrangement will be discontinued from the next year, and two periods a week will be allotted in the time-table of the above classes."

May I add that so far as I know, no hard and fast rules have been made in respect of periods to be allotted to various subjects for the pre-intermediate classes in the Poona University. No University circular has been received by me so far in this connection. If any change in the time-table is necessary, it will be noted for future guidance.

6. Page 3—".....though it is getting Rs. 27,000 as a grant from the Government."

The above figure is incorrect. As a grant-in-aid the college got only Rs. 12,000 from the Government for the year 49-50. In addition to that the college received Rs. 6587 from the Government as a grant towards Dearness Allowance. Even if these two figures are put together the total grant will come only to Rs. 18,587.

7. Page 3—"The college has a capital fund of Rs. 1,00,000.....
a building of its own.

The Poona University Circular No. 198 of 1950, lays down as follows:—

"If the College has no building of its own and is housed temporarily in hired building, the College authorities are expected to creat a building fund of Rs. 25,000 to start with, and this suni will be set apart by a duly executed Trust Deed either in favour of Official Trustee or any other approved nominated Trustees before the affiliation is granted to the College. In the second year of its affiliation the college will be required to deposit another Rs. 25,000 by a similarly duly executed Trust Deed. This Building Fund which would amount to Rs. 50,000 in the case of a College affiliated up to the Intermediate stage should be raised to a lakh of rupees by an annual Contribution of Rs. 25,000 during the next two years. If the College applies for extension of affiliation for the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination."

and

"Every College applying for affiliation should have a reserve fund of Rs. 25,000 to start with and this sum should be set apart by a duly executed trust deed either in favour of the Official Trustee or any other approved nominated trustees before the affiliation is granted to the College. In the second year of its affiliation the College will deposit another 25,000 rupees by a similar duly executed trust deed. This reserve fund, which would amount to Rs. 50,000, in the case of a College affiliated to the Intermediate stage, should be raised to a lac of rupees by annual contribution of Rs. 25,000 each during the next two years, if the College applies for extension of affiliation for the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination."

Even at the Intermediate stage, the College has to its credit a reserve fund of a lac of rupees and a building fund of over a lac of rupees. Thus it could be argued that the funds are actually very much in excess of what is required. The funds were mainly created in anticipation of the extension of affiliation of the College to degree classes. As it is delayed for one reason or the other, the capital over and above that required by the University, has been lying idle. As regards deficits, they will reduce immediately our status is raised to a degree level, for that alone would increase our number. We are happy to find that the Triennial Inspection Committee (Science) agrees with us.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- M. B. Nevgi,
Principal.

No. 881 of 1950-51,
 M. E. SOCIETY'S COLLEGE OF
 ARTS and SCIENCE, Poona-4.
 14th March, 1951.

To

The Registrar,
 UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
 Poona-7.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7 E (2538) of 8-3-1951, I would like the following to be added to para 2, page 5, of report of the Triennial Inspection Committee (Science):—

"Dr. P. S. Gharse, our Professor of Biology has from this year, been appointed by the Poona University as a recognised teacher in Botany to take post-intermediate lectures. Even before the formation of this University, he was doing post-graduate teaching work. He has also been elected on the University Board of Studies in Botany. He is engaged at present in his work on an ergot research scheme for which he has been receiving a government grant of Rs. 8,000 per year. He is carrying on his investigation in the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, for want of space. As soon as our new permanent buildings are ready, he will continue his work in our College laboratories.

Yours faithfully
 Sd/- M. B. Nevgi,
 Principal.

Report the Tilak College of Education.

We visited the College on 11th of January, 1951, during working hours, met the Principal and staff and discussed with them matters connected with the College.

Students: There are 115 students on the roll in the College and the average attendance as reported by the Principal is in the neighbourhood of 95. This attendance is rather low for a Training College and the explanation seems to be that quite a large proportion of the students are working either as full-time or part-time teachers. We think that unless some restriction is imposed by the University debarring students of the College from working for more than two or three hours in a school, the position of attendance is not likely to improve materially. The timings of the College also appear to be partly responsible for the comparatively low average attendance.

Staff: The teaching staff on the B. T. side consists of one Principal, one Professor, three Lectures and six Masters of Method (one of them being part-time). Some of these members of the staff are also working on the M. Ed. side. The staff is adequately qualified and experienced. We, however, think that now that the College has undertaken M. Ed. work, there should be two people in the Professor's grade (besides the Principal) and at least five in the Lecturer's grade.

On the M. Ed. side, it appears to be necessary to have at least one person in charge of each separate subject. The present practice of dividing the work in History of Education between the Professors who are also in charge of Philosophy of Education and Administration is not entirely satisfactory.

Accommodation: The College has no doubt an excellent building but, since the whole of it is not at the disposal of the College, its full advantage is not being realized. The management have not yet found it possible to provide a separate hostel for the College and the makeshift arrangement of accommodating about twenty students in four lecture rooms on the ground floor of the College building, adopted originally as a temporary measure, still continues. This makes severe inroads on the college accommodation and the rooms not meant to be used for residential purposes do not meet the needs of the hostel either. If it is not possible for the management to proceed with the original scheme of having two hostel blocks constructed for men and women, we would suggest that the University should allow the college authorities to do without a hostel temporarily, until they are able to have a separate hostel of their own, rather than carry on in the present manner.

If the entire building were at the disposal of the college, several shortcomings arising mainly from insufficiency of accommodation would automatically be removed. The members of the staff would have more rooms at their disposal for meeting their students separately for lesson guidance and tutorial work. It would also be possible to reduce the present congestion in the library, which provides proper seating arrangements for hardly thirty students, by attaching another room as a reading room and removing some of the sections of the library there.

The men students need a common room where they can have some rest and recreation. A room furnished as a lecture room with desks, etc. cannot meet the demands of a students' common room.

Residence of staff: We find that neither the Principal nor the member of the staff in charge of the hostel is provided with quarters. We strongly recommend that separate quarters for the Principal and also for the member of staff in charge of the hostel (if a hostel is to run) should be provided on the premises.

Equipment: The Psychological laboratory is well equipped and we are glad to find that every attempt is made to keep it up-to-date. There is a sufficiency of teaching aids and the students have made valuable additions to them with some excellent projects prepared by them under guidance of the members of the staff. The library, however, has not yet been fully equipped and we fail to see why the library grant was reduced this year when the library is still in the process of being built up. It would be useful if the late Principal M. R. Paranjape's collection of reports, magazines and books donated to the college could be catalogued and brought into use immediately.

General: The general work of the college in teaching and guidance is satisfactory, but we strongly feel that the present timings of the college which seems to have been arranged mainly to suit the convenience of students who work as part-time or full-time teachers impose a severe handicap on the organization of the general life of the College. The college meets from 7-30 A.M. to 10-35 A.M. for lectures and tutorials and practical teaching work is done

in various schools at some distance from the college from 1 P. M. onwards. The three hours in the morning of regular college work leave the students hardly any time time to do some serious reading on their own or to have any social contacts. The library is kept open from 4-30 P.M. to 7 P.M., but we understand that hardly twenty students a day, most of them being from the hostel, take advantage of it which is natural enough when it is realized that students have to come specially for library reading at the end of the day's heavy work. We would seriously urge the College authorities to consider a change in the timings of the college so as to provide the students proper facilities for reading in the library and taking part in the College and gymkhana activities.

Poona, 12-1-1951

Baroda, 13-1-1951

Sd/- S. Panandikar,

Sd/- T. K. N. Menon,

Comments of the Principal

Students: It seems, there is no special rule which forbids student from taking up a part-time or even a full-time job during his training period so long as it does not interfere with his college work. The College has not encouraged such employment but it is found that in the present difficult days a student of this College, who has generally to bear the responsibility of maintaining a family, cannot afford to undergo the training course unless he earns while he learns.

The attendance was rather low partly because the College had reopened only 2/3 days before the Inspection date and because the practical work was almost over. The College timings may, to some extent affect the attendence as remarked, but these timing have been in existence during all these years from 1942. It is doubtful howfar a mere change in the timings would improve matters. Even if the timings are changed, the students may be tempted to seek some other employment-parhaps outside their profession-in the morning and evening. At present, if they do some service, it is at least in schools i.e. in their own profession. It appears therefore, that no specific restrictions be imposed in this respect as long as there is no serious interference with the college work.

Staff: The recommendation is welcome, but since the financial question is closely related with the designations, the present ratio is maintained as the essential minimum. With increased financial help from Government and the University, it may be possible to fulfil this condition.

With reference to part 2, there appears no objection to teach two different papers at the Postgraduate level. In fact the University has already accepted the principle of granting recognitions in more than one subject. So this objection about the division of work may easily be set aside.

Accommodation: It is true that the College has not yet succeeded in providing separate suitable hostel accommodation. Temporarily however, accommodation on the ground floor for 20 students is provided and the rooms are large enough to accommodate 5 each. It gives over 100 Sq. Ft. per student. As the rooms are not really meant as hostel rooms, some deficiencies are bound to creep in. The original scheme of constructing separate hostels has to be delayed for some more time. In the mean time if the University accepts the other suggestion of allowing the College to

do without a hostel, these lecture rooms can be used for college work as suggested in para 2 and 3.

Residence of Staff: This will be done as early as possible,

Equipment: The Psychology Laboratory is adequately equipped and it is expected that it may serve as a nucleus to the Department of Experimental Psychology recently opened by the University. Library grant was reduced in the original budget but the actual expenses have exceeded the budgeted figure and a supplementary grant may be sanctioned. The suggestion regarding cataloguing Principal Paranjpe's collections will be attended to as early as possible.

General: It is already pointed out that the present timings are in force for the last 9 years and no serious difficulty or inconvenience has been experienced. Of course compulsory library attendance etc. is not enforced at present. A change in the timings would certainly leave room for such activities and would be a welcome step. It may, however, further affect the financial position as the strength may go down as a result of this change. For the present, therefore, the status quo should continue.

All the suggestions in the report can easily be introduced when the financial question is finally settled.

Sd/- B. V. Bapat,
Principal.
3/2

3. Report re : the Law College

As desired by the Executive Council of the University, we visited the Poona Law College, on 17th February, 1951. We spent four hours in the College and visited the class rooms and had discussions with the Principal, the members of the staff and some of the students. Prof. J. R. Gharpure and Prof. L. B. Bhopatkar, the University Teachers for the Master's Degree Course in Law, were also present at the time of our visit.

We have the honour to submit our Report as under:—

The teaching staff of the College consists of one Full-time Principal and four Part-time Professors for three classes—one class of about 115 students for 2nd LL. B. and two classes of 1st LL. B. students each consisting of about one hundred and twenty students. The Staff is well qualified. The terms and conditions of their tenure, salaries etc., are, we were told, being revised by the Society (vide the letter dated the 20th February, 1951, from the Secretary, Indian Law Society, Poona 4).

It seems to us, however, that at present there is no scale of salaries as such given to the members of the teaching staff. We were informed that Prof. R. B. Phadke gets Rs 2,400 per year, Prof. S. G. Phadke gets Rs. 2,000 per year and Professors M. D. Vidwans and B. D. Bal get Rs. 1,800 each per year. These are no scales. Even the Principal does not seem to have any scale. No dearness allowance

is given to any member of the staff, including the Principal. This, in our opinion, is not a very satisfactory arrangement. There should be regular scales of pay and also dearness allowance, and there should be monthly payment of salaries etc. We are also of the opinion that the remuneration that is paid at present to the members of the Staff is poor and we recommend that the University should lay down minimum scales being given to the teaching staff of the Law College. We would draw attention to the fact that the Law College is a professional College and the teaching staff will have to be drawn from the members of the Bar, where the gains are much more tempting than in the teaching profession. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the scales of pay to be prescribed for the staff of the Law College should be definitely higher than those for the staff of an Arts College. We may mention, that in the Government Law College, Bombay, a Part-time Professor who works for only 5 periods a week, is given Rs. 250 plus Rs. 35 as dearness allowance per month. The difference between the scales in a Government institution and those in a private institution should not be so great.

We are also of the opinion, that the staff, though very well qualified, is not adequate. The total teaching work for the two divisions of 1st LL. B. and one division of the 2nd LL. B. comes to 54 periods per week. The total strength of the staff including the Principal is five. This works out roughly at 11 periods per week for a Professor. It must also be noticed that the Principal is the only Full-time member of the staff. It is a misnomer to call the rest of the Professors 'Part-time' when they are taking 10 to 11 periods per week. In our opinion, the Principal should not have more than 8 periods of teaching work per week, and a Part-time Professor not more than 6 periods per week. We are definitely of the opinion that the staff of the Law College should consist of one Full-time Principal, 2 Full-time Professors and the rest Part-time Professors. These Full-time Law teachers are necessary for giving guidance to over 500 students and helping them in their difficulties. We understand that, just as in the Bombay University, so also in the Poona University Law courses are being revised. We are of the opinion that the Law College should have on its staff more Full-time Professors to manage the new Law Courses efficiently. They should have separate rooms provided for them in the College.

The College lecture hours are from 7-30 A. M. to 10 A. M. every day, divided into 3 periods of 45 minutes each. This comes to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' teaching per day. We are of the opinion that 18 hours of teaching per week is necessary if the course is to be adequately dealt with. 18 periods of 45 minutes each is insufficient. The University ought to insist upon 18 hours teaching per week for the Law course. This may be divided into 18 periods of one hour each or 24 periods of 45 minutes each. We were told that some times notes are dictated on important points. Printed notes are also issued to students. Terminal and mid-terminal Examinations are held by the College and scholarships awarded on the results of these Examinations. Adequate provision and facilities exist for the students of the Post-Graduate Classes and for research work. We are of the opinion that the College classes should be held during the regular office hours of the day, and not in the morning. The present morning sessions of $2\frac{1}{2}$ will ultimately reduce the College to a Part-time institution, if it has not already done so.

The College building together with the Hostel, Gymkhana pavilion and students' Club are owned by the Society. The structures are built in cement

concrete and are kept in good condition. There is fairly enough accommodation for class-rooms, Office-rooms, Common-rooms etc. though the Library Hall is used as a Class-room. We found that only one room is being used by the Principal and the Secretary of the Society, Prof. J. R Gharpuer, for their offices. We think that the Principal should have one room exclusively to himself for his office. No accommodation seems to have now actually been made for the residence of the Professors. Residential arrangement has been made for the Principal in the College main building, but it is at present occupied by Prof. J. R. Gharpure. We are of the opinion that the said residential accommodation be made available as early as possible to the Principal in order to facilitate his work.

Hostel building is just near the College. There is no provision made for the residence of the Hostel Rector. The Warden (Superintendent) of the Hostel resides in one of the rooms. There are 20 double rooms and 55 single rooms. Thus there is an accommodation for about 100 students in all. A separate hostel for about EIGHT (8) women students is also maintained. The rooms in the Hostel are very well ventilated and fully equipped with requisite furniture and the sanitary arrangements and arrangements for medical supervision of students are quite satisfactory. An extension of the Hostel is in the process of being built.

The Gymkhana has a spacious pavilion with large playground in front of it. The students take full advantage of the facilities provided for all field games. The swimming bath is a unique feature of this College. The students of the College have won several trophies and prizes in the Inter-Collegiate sports and debates. The expenditure of the Gymkhana is covered wholly by the Gymkhana income collected from the students. It receives no other grants.

The Library is well-equipped and up-to-date. About Rs. 62,313 have been spent on the Library so far. The Library contains a total number of 8794 books. Out of these 2591 are reference books. A separate catalogue of books for English Literature is also maintained. The library is usually kept open from 10-30 A. M. to 6 P. M. every day and the students take full advantage of it. Special arrangement has been made for the students preparing for LL. M. Examination.

The fees are reasonable but no freeships or half freeships are allowed by the College. The students belonging to Inter-mediate classes and Backward Classes get Government Scholarships. Free studentships are also awarded to Backward Class students by Government. The College awards scholarships on the results of the University and Terminal Examination.

There are a number of endowment funds with the College and from the interest realised from the same, Prizes, Scholarships and Fellowships are awarded to the deserving students according to the wishes of the doners.

The financial position of the College is quite sound. The income realised from fees and hostel rents alone during the year 1949-50, is Rs. 1,14,139; besides there is an additional income of Rs. 5,436 derive from public and private donations and from other sources. The total expenditure incurred on the teaching and Office staff and Library books and for maintenance of buildings during the same period i.e. 1949-50, is Rs. 47,177 only, leaving more than 50% of balance to the Society. We feel that the salaries paid to the College staff can be substantially increased and other amenities, such as residential quarters, separate rooms in the College, dearness allowance etc, can be made available to them.

(Signature)

Sd/- S. G. Dabholkar
Sd/- S. G. Chitale,

Comments of the Principal.

The Governing Council is in general agreement with the principles that underlie these remarks, but cannot agree with certain statements of facts which evidently are the result of an incomplete appraisal of certain details.

(1) *Revision of rules re: Salaries etc.:* The Indian Law Society is contemplating seriously to revise the present rules and, as far as possible, make them in conformity with the rules of the Poona University in that behalf.

(2) *Scales of pay:* It is said in the Report that there are no scales of pay paid to the teaching staff. The answer to this is found in Section 11 of "Rules and Regulations" Indian Law Society's Law College Poona. A bare summary of the Section will meet the point raised.

1. A Probationer gets Rs. 1200 a year.

2. If he is confirmed after that year, he continues to get the same Salary for two years more.

3. During his forth and fifth years of service he is to receive Rs. 1500 a year.

4. After the fifth year, if he is admitted as Member of the Indian Law Society, he is to get Rs. 1800 a year. He gets this pay during the sixth and the seventh years of service.

5. During the 8th, 9th and 10th years of service, he is to get Rs. 2000 a year.

6. After the 10th year of service, if he is admitted as a Senior Member, he gets Rs. 2400 a year, and during the five years' period of Senior Membership available to him under the rules, his pay can increase to Rs. 3,600 a year.

(3) *Principal's Scale of pay:* As a rule, an allowance of Rs. 200 per month is paid to the Principal in addition to his present scale of pay as Senior Member of the Society—Rs. 3,600 a year.

(4) *Dearness allowance:* Most of the workers being practitioners and therefore part time teachers at the College, D. A. is not paid to members of teaching staff. Another reason for not paying D. A. is that the College pays conveyance charges to all members of the staff, considering the distance at which the college is situated.

It is, however, being considered to make a start and pay D. A. to full-time teachers of the College.

(5) *Monthly payment:* Salaries to teachers are paid on the term basis, which is a convention of twenty five years old. All members of the staff find it convenient, and it is needless to say that the moment any member finds it unsuitable, steps shall be taken to make him payment on a monthly basis.

(6) *Professional College: Government Law College Salaries:* The Report recommends to the Poona University to lay down scales of pay in a professional (Law) College and refers to the Govt. Law College salaries. It is submitted that if the Poona University lays down the scales in the light of such recommendations, the Law College, as a Constituent College, will do its very best to try to follow the rules of the Poona University.

(7) *Inadequate Staff:* On account of the retirement of Principal J. R. Gharpure and Prof. L. B. Bhopatkar as members of the Post-intermediate teaching staff, and also

the retirement of Prof. R. B. Phadake as a Senior Member of the Indian Law Society, a deficiency was caused in the personnel of the teaching staff. Steps are being taken with a view to adding an adequate number of full-time and part-time teachers on the staff. It may be noted that the Law Course is to be revised in its entire structure, and it will take some more time to recruit the necessary and well qualified personnel to meet the requirements of the New Course. These years of transition are marked with many uncertainties and it may please be noted that it is rather very difficult to get immediately men of merit in the legal field to come and work on a full-time basis at the College.

(8) *Working hours:* Only last Term (November 1950-1951) the College worked between 7-30 and 10 A.M. As a rule it works for three complete hours, 7-30 to 10-30 A.M., as required in the Report. Last term it was only an experimental measure to see if working on a "period" basis is more fruitful than working on an "hour" basis. The Committee's suggestion as to three full hours of work will be properly considered in future.

(9) *Rooms for Offices, Professors etc.:* Now that the number of students coming to Law is fairly large, the Indian Law Society is deliberating seriously in the question of adding some more rooms for accommodating more class-divisions, Tutorial classes, etc. The question of residential quarters for the Principal and the Rector is also being given priority in the Society's deliberations.

(10) *Financial position:* The Inspection Committee in making a reference to the finances of the Society has observed that there was a good balance remaining over after meeting the expenses. In this connection an impression appears to have been created that the balance is being accumulated. A look at financial position as disclosed in the information supplied would however have shown that there was a large amount payable for obligations incurred in connection with implementing one of the foremost points placed by the Society for its special care viz. the conveniences of the students. For there has been an ever-growing demand for residential accommodation and this demand is being gradually met by adding to the residential accommodation in slow degrees. It may be noted that the idea of residency for a Law College student was absolutely a novel one and this College having made a beginning with a limited accommodation for 40 students the demand went on increasing and it has been trying to meet this very justifiable claim. Side by side with this another factor which is peculiar to this institution is that they have deliberately abstained from approaching any individual or association or Government in the matter of the funds. They have chalked out a policy under which after meeting the necessary expenses according to the standard observed by brother institutions and even going a little higher, a balance should be built up to be appropriated for the discharge of these demands, and the financial position of the Society, if looked at from this point of view will demand not only a similar balance but even larger balance for many years to come with a view to meet this primary necessity in connection with the students' wants and other calls under its building programme.

Sd/- G. V. Pandit.
Principal

4. Report re : The College of Engineering,

As desired in your letter No. 7 (E)/3623 dated the 11th October, 1950, we formed ourselves into a Committee for the purpose of holding the Triennial Inspection of the College of Engineering, Poona, and visited the College on Monday the 18th December, 1950. We had discussions with the Principal on the detailed information supplied by him in this behalf, in his letter No. D/8 dated the 2nd December, 1950, and thereafter we inspected the College buildings, Laboratories, Workshops and Students' Hostels. We have the honour to report as under:—

(1) Staff :

While the number and qualification etc. of the staff seem adequate for the number of students on the College-rolls, a few members of the teaching staff appeared to be over loaded with work. It was noticed that one professor was doing 18 periods of lecturing work besides 12 periods of instruction in the Drawing Hall. This is excessive. We feel that some adjustment in the time-tables of members of the Department is called for. In our opinion, no lecturer should be called upon to do more than 14 to 15 periods of lecturing work. If, for any reason, readjustment of work is not possible, it is suggested that extra lectures be appointed in Department where teachers are overworked.

We understand that the post of the Superintendent of Workshops on retirement of Mr. A. V. Pearce, has been vacant for quite some time. It is very necessary that this responsible post is filled up without delay because the present provisional arrangement entails a heavy burden on the staff of the Mechanical Engineering Department who have enough of their own work to look after.

The Department of Mathematics has been attached to that of Applied Mechanics for administrative purposes, while the Principal of the College was also the Head of the Applied Mechanics Department. This arrangement may have been found satisfactory. Now, however, since both Departments have grown, we suggest that Mathematics be separated from the Applied Mechanics Department and be given a department for itself.

In regard to the terms and conditions of service etc., of the staff, we have no remarks to offer as the Institution is maintained by Government and the staff have the benefit of Government Service rules.

(2) Buildings :

The class rooms, office rooms, Laboratory blocks etc. are adequate. We were pleased to note that a separate block is being put up to house the soil Mechanics and Applied Mechanics Laboratories. The present library-room is too crowded for the library which has been considerably developed during recent years. The Principal showed us the blue-print of an independent block proposed to be built for the Library. This should be given high priority in the programme of further development for the College. Immediately, the Principal proposes to shift the Library to the newly built Common room for students, measuring 30' x 80'. This will not be satisfactory, and can only be a make-shift arrangement.

We noticed cubicles provided in various blocks for Heads of Departments but for nearly a hundred men working throughout the day on the instructional staff, the amenity

of a Common Room is not available. The provision of a spacious Common Room for members of the staff, is, in our opinion, an urgent necessity. We may also mention that the provision of a sanitary Block in each building, or at least a reasonable distance still remains a desideratum. How the staff and students are able to carry on without this elementary amenity, is difficult to comprehend.

(3) *Equipment:*

The equipment in the various Laboratories and Workshops is adequate. We are glad to note that some valuable equipment like a variable-Compression experimental Engine of the Ricardo type, a High Pressure Boiler, a couple of turbines etc. has recently been added to the Heat Engines Laboratory and is waiting to be installed. But the Laboratory is so crowded up at present that there is no space for this extra equipment. We were told that an extension to the present Mechanical Engineering Laboratory was contemplated. We suggest that this should be taken in hand immediately so that the new equipment can be utilised properly.

In the Electrical Laboratory, it is suggested that early steps be taken to place an order for High Tension Equipment.

The number of books and journals available in the Library is very good. Much better use of the material provided could be made, if the Library is properly housed.

(4) *Residence of staff and Students:*

Hostel accommodation for nearly four hundred students is available. We understand that additional accommodation for a hundred students is contemplated. The present Hostel accommodation seems adequate.

Residential accommodation for the Principal, the Rector and two other members of the staff has been provided. It would be desirable to provide more staff quarters in view of such a large number of men on the Teaching staff, and of students residing in the Hostel.

Messing and sanitary arrangements and provision for medical help to resident students are adequate.

(5) *Instruction:*

The time-tables, the distribution of work among individual teachers and the time allotted to each individual subject in the class-room and the Laboratories or Workshops appear to be satisfactory, subject to remarks in paragraph one under the heading of "staff". The general quality of instruction provided appears to be good and we note that satisfactory arrangements for homework and tutorials in Mathematical subjects have been made.

(6) *Extra Curricular Activities:*

It spite of the heavy amount of routine College work, students seem to be participating in a number of sports and other activities. Besides the College Gymkhana, the Boat Club, a fine arts Circle and a Scientific Society are some of the groups through which variety of extra-curricular activities is organised.

(7) *Finance:*

As the institution is maintained by Government, no remarks under this head are necessary.

We are of the view that the conditions of affiliation, as laid down in section 33(1) of the Poona University Act 1948 are, on the whole, adequately maintained by the College, in so far as instruction for the Degree courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering is concerned.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/- S. B. Junnarkar

Sd/- G. A. Kamtekar

Sd/- N. Bhattacharya

[Comments of the Principal not received.]

5. Report re : The College of Agriculture.

1. We have the honour to submit herewith the following report on the Triennial Inspection of the College of Agriculture, Poona, held on 18th and 19th December, 1950.

During the course of our inspection we visited in the company of the Principal of the College the several class rooms, old and new Laboratories, library, farm, veterinary hospital, dairy, hostels, workshops. We saw during our inspection several classes and laboratories actually at work. We also met all the Heads of the Sections and discussed with them in regards to their difficulties and requirements, if any. We are satisfied that all the conditions of affiliation mentioned in Section 33(i) of the Poona University Act (Act XX) 1948 are fully maintained as will be seen from the following:—

(1) Staff:—

(a) The number and qualifications of the members of the staff and the periods of work given to each are quite adequate as will be seen from the statement attached here with (Statement 1).

(b) The proportion of permanent to temporary staff is given in the statement attached (Statement 2)

(2) Buildings:

The College buildings, class rooms, office rooms, Common room etc. are spacious enough and therefore adequate. Laboratories are well equipped and have good sanitation arrangements.

(3) Equipment .

Books, journals, apparatus, chemicals etc. are sufficient and are in good order excepting:—

(a) In the Soil Physics Laboratory where there is urgent need of putting proper gas taps which are at present not in working order.

(b) (i) In the Veterinary Hospital where additional furniture is required for the practical class room.

(ii) mortuary for the post-mortem examination of the animals and
(iii) isolation ward for keeping animals suffering from contagious diseases isolated from the main hospital.

(4) *Residence of staff and students.*

Quarters for Principal, Professor of Agronomy, Assistant, Assistant Professors of Agronomy, Lecturer in Agronomy and Farm Superintendent, three Agricultural Officers of the Agronomy Sections, Medical Officer, Compounder, Lectures in Agricultural Engineering and Demonstrator in Agricultural Engineering and Agricultural Officer I/C Modibag are provided. Similarly, hostel accommodation is available for about 270 students. The total number of students at the College at present is 307. The hostels are well situated and adequately furnished. There is proper arrangement for medical help to staff and students as there is a medical Dispensary on the College premises belonging to the College.

(5) *Instruction:*

Time table and distribution of work etc., number of lecture hours per week and number of practical periods for each member of the staff are properly distributed (Please vide statement No. 1) and proper arrangements are made for reading facilities. General quality of instruction is of high standard as the staff is well qualified.

There is no provision for tutorial work at the College.

(6) *Extra Curricular activities:*

Academic and Social—associations.

There is a well managed Gymkhana providing for most of the indoor and outdoor games and the gymkhana has attained good standard in games as can be seen from the performance done by the students in the Inter Collegiate sports.

- N. C. C.: There is a N. C. C. platoon of 50 which has acquitted itself well in the annual sports.

There is a College magazine known as the Poona Agricultural College Magazine and is well conducted.

Students Welfare Committee: This committee is entirely composed of students to look after amenities of the students.

(7) *General solvency of the management etc.:*

The College of Agriculture, Poona, is a Government institution and is controlled by the Director of Agriculture, Bombay State, Poona. The management of the institution is vested in the Principal, who in consultation with the staff, regulates time-tables, college examinations, etc.

Expenditure on staff and equipment is shown in Statement No. 3 from which it will be seen that the funds are adequate.

The College has been so well established, well equipped and efficiently managed that we can hardly make any constructive suggestion for its immediate improvement.

Lastly we are thankful to Principal L. S. S. Kumar, Principal of the College and other heads of Sections for the help they gave and facilities they placed at our disposal for the inspection of the College.

Sd/- M. D. Patel.

Sd/- V. A. Tambwe,

Comments of the Principal

No. 87/629 of 1951.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, POONA-5,

16th February, 1951.

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
Poona-7.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7-E/925, dated the 24th January, 1951, received in this office on the 12th instant, I offer my remarks on the report of the Inspection Committee, as under:—

Item 3—Equipment.

(a) Action is being taken to put the gas taps in the Soil Physics Laboratory in proper working order.

(b) (i), (ii) and (iii) Necessary arrangements will be made to provide additional furniture for the practical class room in the Veterinary Hospital; and to isolate the mortuary for the post-mortem examination of the animals, and the isolation ward for keeping animals suffering from contagious diseases, away from the main Hospital.

The rest of the items need no remarks.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- L. S. S. Kumar,
Principal.

6. Report re : The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

We inspected the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute on the 2nd of January, 1951, when all the four members of the Committee were present. Earlier, on the 29th of November, 1950, the Institute had sent to us a memorandum, No. 4117 of 1950-51, in which most of the information that was relevant to the enquiry had been supplied. A few points required further clarification and attention was drawn to them by Dr. A. S. Altekar in a communique sent to the Institute on the 19th of December, 1950. The Institute had kept a supplementary memorandum on these points ready for our operusal.

We carried the inspection for three hours and discussed various points with the Secretary and Director of the Institute and with Prof. R. D. Karmarkar, who is guiding three research students working at the Institute. We interviewed the research students with a view to acquaint ourselves with their work. We saw the work of the research Assistant also. We took a general survey of the library of the Institute.

(a) Constitution and personnel of the Governing Body is quite satisfactory and calculated to ensure smooth and efficient working of the Institute.

(b) Accommodation is quite sufficient for the tutorial work of the students coached at the Institute.

(c) The library of the Institute is rich in periodicals, which are received in a change, as also in original and critical work on the various branches of Indology. The budget no doubt shows a library grant of only Rs. 1,200; but the Institution receives a large number of valuable books free for review. Its present collection is quite a good nucleus of a research library in Indology and the institute is alert in increasing it.

(d) All the three professors at the Institute are honorary workers and so the budgeted provision of Rs. 7,400 per annum is sufficient for the purpose of guiding research in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian Culture. Of this amount Rs. 1,200 are from the general funds of the Institute and the balance mostly consists of grants received from the Poona University and the Government of India.

The teaching staff of the Institute consists of Dr. S. K. Belwalkar, Prof. R. D. Karmarkar and Prof. P. K. Gode. All these work in honorary capacity and are quite regular and enthusiastic in their research. Their qualifications to guide research work are high. It may be however observed that out of these three gentlemen, Dr. Belwalkar retires under superannuation rules in the near future and Prof. Gode delivers no lectures either in the postgraduate classes of the University or at the Bhandarkar Institute. So from the next academic year Prof. R. D. Karmarkar will be the only effective postgraduate lecturer at the Institute. We do not know whether recognition is granted to an institution by Poona University if it has only one postgraduate lecturer. We hope that the teaching staff at the Institute would in due course be suitably strengthened on the retirement of Dr. Belwalkar.

(e) The Institute is recognized for Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History and Culture. Two students are studying for M. A. in Ancient Indian History and Culture and three for Ph. D., one of these being however common to both the groups. M. A. students receive tutorial assistance at the Institute from Dr. S. K. Belwalkar. All the three Ph. D. students are working under Prof. R. D. Karmarkar, who daily attends to his duties at the Institute in this connection. Research subjects of two of these 'Pre-Sankara Vedānta from the Vedic times to Sankaracharya' and 'Post-Sankara Vedanta down to the 19th century' appear to us as too wide and we have no doubt that they would be suitably circumscribed in the course of time.

(f) The Bhandarkar Research Institute has immense potentialities as a research centre in Sanskrit and Ancient Indian History and Culture, but they can be fully developed only if it receives more liberal grants from the States and the University. Neither Sanskrit nor Ancient Indian History and Culture have much of market value and the economic condition of the middle classes from which the students of these subjects are usually recruited does not render it possible for an M. A. to spend an additional sum of Rs. 3,000 in order to be a whole time research student for Ph. D. As a consequence, the Institute has only one full time research student, who receives a monthly stipend of Rs. 100 from the Government of India. Out of the remaining two, one can hardly be said to have begun her research work as yet; she is still a full time teacher in another Institute. The third is practically a full time worker in the collection department of the Institute and does his research work mostly at home. If the Bhandarkar Research Institute is to be developed into a flourishing centre of research, funds must be found either by the Public Institute or by University or by the States or by the Public for endowing a number of fellowships of not less than Rs. 150 p. m.

(g) We were glad to note that the Institute has been enable to appoint a full-time Research Assistant on Rs. 200. Mr. S. K. Dikshit, who is appointed to the post, has been assigned the work of collecting the material for the proposed epilogua of the *Mahābhārata*. We saw the work he is doing under the direction of Dr. S. K. Belwalkar and found it to be satisfactory. The work will however last for several years and we understand that the Poona University grant is from the year to year basis. It is desirable that the grant for fellowships and research-assistants should be on a more permanent basis.

(h) The Bhandarkar Institute has a very rish collection of Sanskrit Manuscripts and its work in editing and publishing Sanskrit texts has avoked high praise both in and outside the country. If its potentialities in this connection are to be fully developed and if the services of Prof. P. K. Gode of the Institute are to be properly utilised, it would be desirable to introduce a new optional group of two papers at the M. A. examination on the Editing of Sanskrit Manuscripts, which will give the students adequate khowledge of the type, varieties and palaeography of the Manuscripts and initiate them into the critical principles to be followed in editing them. Such an optional group exists at present in no University and the Poona University will be the first to start it. Ideal conditions exist at the Bhandarkar Institute for giving the theoretical and practical training to the students of this group and we can thereby produce a batch of sanskritists who will be well qualified for editing Sanskrit Manuscripts, thousands of which remain to be published. The authorities of the Institute fully concur with the Inspection Committee in the desirability of introducing this optional group.

For the reasons above indicated, the committee recommend that the Bhandarkar Institute should continue to be recognised by the Poona University.

Sd/- Dr. A. S. Altekar, Chairman.

Sd - Raghuvira,

Sd - N. A. Nadvi, 29-1-51.

Sd/- H. D. Velankar, 30-1-51.

Comments of the Director

No. 5717 of 1950-51

24th February, 1951

**BRANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE,
Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4, (India);**

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
Poona 7.

Ref: No. 7 E-1330 dated 5th February, 1951.

Sir,

I have the honour to make the following remarks on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee as desired by you.

It was not possible to send a reply earlier as the Executive Board of the Institute had to consider the report first.

I may say at the outset that not much by way of comment is called for, as the members of the Inspection Committee appear to be quite satisfied with the

constitution of the General Body, accommodation, and the Library facilities and the qualifications of the staff etc. As for the constructive suggestions made, the Executive Board have decided to implement them in due course.

I give my remarks below seriatim paragraph by paragraph:—

(a-b) No remarks are called for. The Committee are obviously quite satisfied on these points.

(c) The Institute is justly proud of its library facilities and is always ready to increase the same.

We are thankful to the Committee for their remarks.

"The Institute is alert in increasing it.".

Regarding (d) The Executive Board have decided to appoint—

(1) Prof. R. D. Karmarkar—Director in succession to Dr. Belvalkar who retires under the superannuation rules

(2) A suitable full-time Professor would be appointed for Ancient Indian Culture. The negotiations in this behalf are not however quite complete. A further communication on the subject will follow in due course.

(3) Prof. Gode had no student last year under him, but he was available on for general guidance through.

I entirely agree with the Committee that a number of following should be endowed.

The Executive Board are contemplating in this connection to make a small beginning by instituting two or three Fellowships of Rs. 50 per mensem each.

(e) The Report itself has recorded that the authorities of the Institute concur with the Inspection Committee in the desirability of introducing the optional group at the M. A. dealing with the Editing of Sanskrit Manuscripts. If such an optional group is instituted, the Institute would be glad to serve as a laboratory for the students of this group for doing their practical work here.

In the end, I wish to state that the Executive Board are keen on making the Research Department of the Institute a live and efficient nucleus for Indological Research which would go to enhance the prestige of the University of Poona in this field.

Yours faithfully

Sd/- S. K. Belvalkar,
Director,

Postgraduate & Research Dept.
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

7. Report re: The Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics

We have to report as under.

We visited the Institute on Monday the 4th December, 1950. We were received by the Director and his colleagues with whom we discussed the working of the Institute and saw the various activities carried out by it. The information gathered by us is given below under appropriate heads:—

- I. Constitution and Personal of the Governing Body;
1. President of the Servants of India Society (Chairman)
 2. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, his nominee or the nominee of his trustees.
 3. Two nominees of the Servants of India Society.
 - 4.
 5. One representative of workers in the Institute (Secretary).

II. Staff of the Institute; (Appendix I).

III. The Institute is recognised in Politics and Economics. It does not, however, register any students directly. All postgraduate students are registered with the University. The members of the staff of the Institute deliver lectures in the University in a coordinated scheme-

The Institute is devoted mainly to research in Economics and Statistics. The following investigations are on hand at present:

1. Survey of the Deccan Famin Tract.
2. Research in connection with the National Sample Survey.
3. Study of the rise of the Business Class in India.

The hours of work are 11.30 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

IV. The Institute is housed in a separate building in the premises of the Servants of India Society. Separate rooms are provided for the members of the staff and there is adequate accommodation for the activities of the Institute viz. the various investigations which are on hand.

V. The Institute has a well-equipped statistical laboratory under the direction of Professor V. M. Dandekar.

VI. The Library of the Servants of India Society is at the disposal of the Institute. In fact this library is managed by the Institute and the expenditure is shared between the Servants of India Society and the Institute. The total number of volumes in the library is estimated at about 12,000. The periodicals received are 157. The library consists mainly of literature on Economics though some literature on History and Politics is also included. The number of volumes added during the year 1949-50 was 940. The amount spent on the Library during 1949-50 was Rs. 15,842 (Rs. 11,259 by Servants of India Society and Rs. 4,583 by the Institute). The budgeted amount for 1950-51 is Rs. 25,000 (Rs. 18,000 by the Servants of India Society and Rs. 7,000 by the Institute).

VII. 10 students of the Institute are housed in the Hostel attached to the buildings of the Servants of India Society. The Secretary of the Society is in charge of the Hostel and resides on the premises.

VIII. This does not apply, as the number of research workers is obviously limited the teaching work being done in the University.

IX. The number of research students working in the Institute is 3 under Prof. D. R. Gadgil and 4 under Prof. N. V. Sohoni.

X. The members of the staff deliver lectures and take tutorials as under:—

	B. A. Lectures	M. A. Lectures	Tutorials
Professor D. R. Gadgil	1	2	2
Professor N. V. Sovani	2	2	2
Professor Dandekar	2	1	2

XI. The Income and Expenditure during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 are given in Appendix II.

We are satisfied that the Institute is doing excellent work in the subjects in which it is specialising.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- C. N. Vakil,
Sd/- M. Venkatarangaiya.

Comments of the Director

GOKHALE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS AND ECONOMICS,
Poona 4.

27th January, 1951.

To

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
Poona-7.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated 24th January, 1951, I have no remarks to offer on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- D. R. Gadgil,
Director.

Report re: Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona

We inspected the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute on the 3rd of January, 1951, when all the four members of the Committee were present. Earlier on the 28th of November, 1950, the Registrar of the Institute had sent to us a detailed memorandum giving to us all the information relevant to the inspection. Further clarification was required in the case of a few points to which attention was drawn by Dr. A. S. Altekar in a note sent on the 19th of December, 1950.

We inspected the library, the phonetic laboratory, the Museum and the different departments of the Institute, and discussed various points with the Director and the members of the staff present. Some teachers were out on field work. The Committee is glad to notice that the Poona University and the Deccan College give facilities to their teachers to combine lecturing duties with field work in a manner prejudicial to neither.

(1) The Deccan College Research Institute is a Semi-government Institution and the constitution of its governing body, of which the Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University is the ex-officio Chairman, is quite satisfactory.

(2) The Institute has more than sufficient accommodation for its classes, hostels, museums and laboratories. A few structural changes are however necessary in some buildings for the proper accommodation of the phonetic and sociological laboratories. They should be carried out in due course.

(3) The Institute has quite a rich library in the branches in which it is specialising. It receives a very large number of Journals in exchange. Its annual expenditure on the library is about Rs. 10,000.

(4) The Institute is almost entirely financed by the Government of Bombay; its budget during the last five years show that the Government is supplying funds necessary for the maintenance and gradual development of the Institute.

(5) Perhaps no other purely Research Institute in India has so large a staff of research teachers on its role as the Deccan College. The staff is on the whole well qualified for guiding research and delivering the M. A. lectures at the Poona University in their respective subjects. The scales of pay are somewhat lower than those prevailing in the Government service, but they are similar to those at the Poona University. The pay of the Field Assistant to Dr. Iravati Karve, who is a B. Sc., is only Rs. 73; this is too low. The pay of the Curator of the Museum, Dr. M. G. Dikshit, is also not satisfactory. The present Curator is also doing excavation work. We should suggest that his pay should be the same as that of a Reader at the Institute.

(6) In the Institute there are at present two research students in Indo-European Philology, two in Dravidian Philology, one in Sanskrit Literature, three in Ancient Indian History, one in Maratha History and one in Sociology, working for the Ph. D. degree. About half of these are full time students and the rest are serving elsewhere and doing research work in spare time. Some among the latter are working as lecturers outside Poona, but come to the Institute for research work in the vacation. The committee very much likes this principle of allowing promising lecturers working in mofussil colleges to enroll themselves as research students on condition of their devoting the vacations for their research work at the Institute. Under the present economic conditions, when the State or the public cannot afford to endow research fellowships, this principle will be found to yield results beneficial to the advancement of research. The Professors usually meet their students twice a week for guidance and this is sufficient. There are at present 10 research scholarships of Rs. 40 at the Institution. Cause of research will be much better served if these are converted into four research scholarships of Rs. 100.

The teachers of the Institution have made considerable and creditable contribution to the advancement of research in their respective lines. They are also taking active part in the Post-graduate lecturing work of the Poona University. It is very much to be regretted that owing to the absence of suitable courses in linguistics and history, such mature scholars as Drs. Katre and Sankalia shuld get no opportunities to deliver lectures to the Post-graduate students. If it is desired that the cause of the research in linguistics and Indian history should be furthered under the auspices of the Poona University, it is essential that an optional group of preferably four but of at least two papers in linguistics should be introduced at the M. A. stage in the course prescribed for the language students. It is equally necessary that there should be optional groups of four papers in Ancient Indian, Medieval Indian and Modern Indian history at the M. A. stage. Students who have intensively studied one of the above periods of the Indian history at the M. A. stage will be found to be very much better qualified for carrying on research in Indian History than the students who study the present courses.

The research work done by the Deccan College Research Institute in Linguistics, phonetics, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology and Sociology is of outstanding merit. The chair for Medieval History is in abeyance for the last few years. The output of work of the Semetic Section of the Institution during the last few years is not encouraging. The present lecturer Mr. Afaq, to quote the report submitted to us, has not published any papers so far. He feels that the Institution is not allotting sufficient funds for his library needs and we would recommend to the Director that special efforts should be made to fill in the lacunae in the library of the Semetic subjects, as and when the books become available. Poona is perhaps not an ideal centre for fostering Semetic studies, as is shown by the fact that during the last twelve years not a single student could get a doctorate in that subject. During the last four years since the appointment of Mr. Afaq no student has come forward to join the Department. We understand that in the original plan of the Deccan College, the Readership in Semetic language and literature was intended for fostering the studies in Semetic linguistics, which is not the special line of the present incumbent. He is at present working on the biographies of the Sufi saints in Avadh. The Committee feels that this department can render good service to the cause of the Arabic and Indological studies, if Mr. Afaq undertakes a critical study of the Arabic translations of Sanskrit works done during the Abbasid period in cooperation with the Sanskrit department of the Institute. This work will throw a lot of welcome light upon the cultural relations between India and the Semetic world.

The Committee examined the work being done at the Institute for the projected Sanskrit dictionary. The work is still at the initial stage and shows considerable care and forethought in planning. A number initial difficulties, primarily arising owing to the absence of trained assistants, are yet to be overcome. We do not know whether all the promised outside help will actually materialise. The Institute's project however deserves to be encouraged by all.

We recommend to the Poona University that the affiliation of the Deccan College Research Institute should be continued for the reasons above indicated.

Sd/- A. S. Altekar, Chairman,
 Sd/- Dr. Raghav Vir,
 Sd/- H. D. Velankar,
 Sd/- M. N. Advani.

DECCAN COLLEGE,
 Poona 6.

No. P. U./3021/3037.

Dated, 24th/26th February, 51.

The Registrar,
 UNIVERSITY OF POONA,
 Poona 7.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 7E/1331 dated 5th February, 51 I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the Inspection Report.

Paga 1 (2): The Phonetics Laboratory has since been shifted to one of the new temporary structures which was used as Armoury under Military occupation.

It meets with the requirements of Shri Sankaran and it is put in proper repairs. An accoustically sound proof room is the prime necessity for this department and this can be done if a grant of Rs. 10,000 is made available to this Department. Owing to the present financial stingency the Government of Bombay are not in a position to provide this amount. If the University of Poona can make the amount available to the Institute we shall have a Phonetics Laboratory unique in the whole of India. But for want of such a room the specially designed apparatus already purchased cannot be worked on.

Page 1 (5): Regarding the pay of the Field Assistant and the Curator of the Institute specifically mentioned by the Inspection Committee the recommendations of the Council regarding their revision of salary scales, viz. Rs. 100-5-150 for the Field-Assistant and Rs. 250-10-400, have already been sent to Government and their decision is awaited.

Page 2 (6): The remark about the students being permitted to work during the vacation requires modification. At present there are three categories of students working at the Institute, (i) Old students of the Bombay University (ii) New students of the Poona University; (iii) Casual research workers belonging to other Universities.

Only students of the last category are working at the Institute during the vacation. Others are required to work as regular students under the direction of the respective guide.

The Government of Bombay have recently sanctioned the increase of the scholarship amount from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80. There will be 8 scholarships of Rs. 80 now instead of 16 of Rs. 40 each.

It is upto the Poona University to devise suitable courses in Linguistics and History at the M. A. as suggested by the Committee and the members of the staff of this Institute will do their own part in helping the University.

Regarding the question of allocating funds for the Library needs in Semitic Department the remark that the Institute is not allotting sufficient funds is not strictly correct. There is a definite portion of the budgeted allotment for this Department every year along with others and so far over Rs. 2,000 have been spent on books for this Department during the last four years. Some special grants also had been sanctioned in the initial stages. But the chief difficulty is that it is not possible to secure books for the special topic of investigation of the present Reader, namely, "Arabic Literature produced in Oudh".

The possibility of alternative of the study of Arabic Translations of Sanskrit works is being investigated.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- S. M. Katre,
Director.

9. Report re . The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science.

We visited the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science on Sunday, 18th February, 1951. We had received from the Director, Dr. S. P. Agharkar, an exhaustive note giving the necessary information as laid down by the University. We are grateful to Dr. Agharkar for this and to him and to other staff for courtesy shown to us during our visit.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to realise that some educationists who have spent years of their life in teaching and research should devote themselves, after retirement, to found an institute for higher teaching and research. We think that this institution provides a laboratory for post-graduate and research students for advanced work. The Institution provides training and research facilities in some specialised branches of Botany, Zoology and Agriculture.

2. The Institution is managed by an Executive Committee working under the general supervision of the Council. The Council consists of:

1. H. H. Maharani Chimnabaisaheb Gaikwar of Baroda (President).
2. Sir Janardan L. Sathe, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.) (Vice-President).
3. Dr. D. N. Wadia, M.A., D.Sc., F.N.I. (Vice-President).
4. Rao Bahadur G. G. Shembekar.
5. Shri S. G. Deshpande
6. Shri G. G. Navare
7. Shri N. V. Biwalkar
8. Shri D. K. Bhave
9. Shri K. A. Joshi
10. Shri V. J. Gharpure
11. Shri V. N. Sardesai, I. C. S.

and 13 members of the Executive Committee as follows:

1. Rt. Hon'ble Dr. M. R. Jayakar, P.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L,
Bar-at-Law (Chairman),
2. Principal J. R. Gharpure (Treasurer),
3. Shri S. B. Dhavale, B.A., (Cantab),, I. C. S.,, (Rtd.)
4. Shri S. G. Naravane, M.E., M.M.G.I.
5. Shri H. P. Paranjpye, M.A.
6. Dr. S. P. Agharkar, M.A., Ph.D., F.N.I. (Director) Ex-Officio.
7. Prof. S. L. Ajrekar, B.A. (Cantab), I.E.S. (Retd.) Ex-Officio.
8. Dr. P. J. Deoras, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Durham), Ex-Officio.
9. Prof. N. V. Joshi, B.A., L.Ag., M.Sc., Ex-Officio.
10. R. B. V. A. Tamhane, M.Ag., M.Sc., I.A.S. (Retd.), Ex-Officio.
11. Dr. N. V. Kanitkar, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc., Ex-Officio.
12. Prof. G. V. Pandit, M.A., LL.M.,
13. Principal G. R. Paranjpe, M.A., F.N.I., I.E.S. (Retd.), Hon. Secretary.

The ex-officio members of the Executive Committee constitute the staff in charge of research departments of the Institution.

3. (a) The Teaching and Research staff consists of:—

Teaching Staff

S. No.	Name & Degree etc.	Designation	Salary	Experience	Research Publications Published		Conditions of Employment
					Publications in various branches of Botany, principally Taxonomy, Geographical Botany & Teratology, Early research work (1910-13) in Zoology (fresh water medusae, Blepharocera, Insects) etc.	44	
1	Dr. S. P. Agharkar M.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., F. N. I. Age: 66	Director and Head of the Botany Department.	Honorary	Lecturer in Biology. Eliphinstone College, Bombay (1910-13) Lately Ghosh Professor & Head of Botany Dept. Calcutta University (1914-46).	Author of फ़ैसियर वाणि and various papers. Well known for his knowledge of the Bombay flora.	Permanent	Permanent
2	Shri H. P. Paranjpye, B. A. Age: 70	Practical work in Systematic Botany. (Angiosperms)	Honorary	Lately Horticulturist to the Govt. of Bombay.	Numerous research papers in Mycology and Plant Pathology published in various journals.	Permanent	Permanent
3	Prof. S. L. Ajrekar B.A., (Bnm. & Cant) I.E.S. (Retd.) Age: 68	Head of the Dept. of Mycology & Plant Pathology	Honorary	Lately Prof. of Botany Royal Institute of Science, B'bay.	Numerous papers in various journals and departmental publications; acknowledged authority in Microbiology in India.	Permanent	Permanent
4	Prof. N. V. Joshi B.A., L.Ag., M.Sc. Age: 65	Head of the Dept. of Microbiology	Honorary	Lately Bacteriologist, I.A.R.I. New Delhi.	Numerous papers published in various journals.	Post-graduate Teacher in Zoology, Bombay University.	Recently taken a whole time job at Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
5	Dr. P. J. Deoras, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Durham) Age: 40	Head of the Dept. of Zoology (Entomology)	Honorary	Lately Post-graduate Teacher in Zoology, Bombay University.	“Dry Farming” (monograph published by I. C. A. R.) & numerous other papers.	Permanent	Permanent
6	Dr. N. V. Kanitkar M.Ag., M.Sc., D.Sc. Age: 62	Head of the Dept. of Soil Science & Hon. Secretary.	Honorary	Lately Director “Institute of Plant Industry, Indore.”	Various publications in Journals & Departmental publications.	Permanent	Permanent
7	R B V. A Tamhane M.Ag., M.Sc., I.A.S. (Retd.) Age: 65	Head of the Dept. of Agricultural Chemistry.	Honorary				

(b) The Non-teaching staff consists of:—

1 Clerk	Salary Rs. 60 p. m.
1 Typist	Salary Rs. 60 p. m.
1 Office-boy	Salary Rs. 50 p. m.

(c) There is a certain amount of staff provided by the Councils and Societies for whom work is undertaken by the Institution:

(i) *Cytogenetics of Mango and Banana* financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research:—

		Salary	D. A.
1 Assistant Cytologist (Mango)	..	Rs. 280	Rs. 60 p. m.
1 Assistant Cytologist (Banana)	..	Rs. 235	Rs. 60 p. m.
2 Research Scholars	each ..	Rs. 75	Rs. 45 p. m.
1 Laboratory Assistant	..	Rs. 60	Rs. 45 p. m.
1 Mali	..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35 p. m.
1 Laboratory Boy	..	Rs. 15	Rs. 35 p. m.

(ii) *Ergotixine Research* financed by the Bombay Provincial Industrial Research Committee:—

	Salary	D. A.	House Rent
1 Research Assistant ..	Rs. 100	Rs. 50	Rs. 7 p. m.
1 Part-time Chemist ..	Rs. 75 p.m.		
1 Laboratory Boy ..	Rs. 15	Rs. 35 p. m.	

(iii) *Provincial Gazetieer (Revision)* :—

	Salary	D. A.
1 Scientific Assistant ..	Rs. 150	Rs. 50 p. m.

4. The following is the teaching and research programme of the Institution:—

(1) Classes for post-graduate students (M. Sc. students) taking the degree by papers, (in collaboration—with the other staff of the Poona University) are taken in the following branches:—

Botany (including mycology and plant pathology) by Dr. S. P. Agharkar and Prof. S. L. Ajrekar.

Zoology—Entomology by Dr. P. J. Deoras.

(2) Research work of students is guided in the following branches:—

Botany (Ecology, Morphology and .. By Dr. S. P. Agharkar 5 students and 1 likely Cytogenetics) to join.

Entomology	.. By Dr. P. J. Deoras: 3 students
Mycology	.. By Prof. S. L. Ajrekar 2 students
Soil Science	.. By Dr. N. V. Kanitkar
Microbiology	.. By Prof. N. V. Joshi Being developed. plot
Agricultural Chemistry	.. By R. B. Tamhane. of land is being laid out.

(3) The Association is open for work practically all day and anybody desiring to work at any time is at liberty to do so.

5. The laboratories of the Association are located in the basement of one of the wings of the Law College. The laboratory even at present is rather crowded for the number of students working and is bound to be much more congested as work proceeds or as students for Microbiology (they are accommodated at present in the basement) and Agricultural Chemistry join the Association for research work.

We are of opinion that while the present space 53' × 32' provides a good nucleus for a laboratory, steps should be taken to add to the existing laboratory space. The office, library, lecture room and Practical classes are held in another basement. Even the two taken together, in our opinion, do not provide enough space for the needs of the Association. The Association should take immediate steps to provide additional accommodation to begin with and entire accommodation required later. The ownership of the Building rests in the Law College which does not charge any rent for the use of these two basements.

We also visited the Insect Breeding Room which is constructed on satisfactory lines. Gas and water are laid out in the laboratory. The apparatus available is sufficient for the present needs. But if facilities for research in soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry are added, chemical laboratories and the necessary apparatus for work in these branches will have to be provided. To meet the present needs, we would urge the purchase of a photo-micrographical apparatus.

6. There are no fixed annual laboratory grants. The Director informs us that contingent expenses for M.Sc. and Ph.D. students are met from their fees which are returned to the Association by the Poona University. The total income under this head was Rs. 1350. An amount of Rs. 1944-0-0 was given by way of grant by the Poona University. Thus the total amount available to the Association in 1949-50 was Rs. 3294 which in our opinion, is too insufficient for research in as many as 6 branches of Science.

There are certain grants received from outside bodies which finance schemes of research. These amounts strictly are not available for the legitimate expenses of the Association except for expenditure on schemes for which grants are made.

7. The library consists of two collections donated by Prof. S. P. Agharkar and Prof. J. J. Asana. While the two collections are really excellent, they cannot meet the requirements of a library for research Institute. We feel that probably facilities for borrowing books and periodicals from University Library are available. Collection generally donated is bound to be out of date in a large measure as time advances. Take for example, Prof. Asana's collection. Very latest books e.g. White's cytology, Bourne's cell; and Demerec's Recent advances in Cytology and genetics which are essential in any research institute are not there. The Lacuna pointed out above is only illustrative and the amount spent during 1949-50 viz. Rs. 64 is too meagre to keep the library up-to-date even to provide text and reference books for work in the limited spheres in which work is undertaken by the Association. While we appreciate the efforts of selfless workers who work in the Association in a Honorary capacity, we feel that finances have to put on more sure footing. Our recommendation is not at all intended to underrate in the least the opportunities offered by the Association to research students.

8. There are no quarters for staff and hostel for students.

9. There is no provision for sports etc.

10. We have already given above the number of students working and the names of their supervisors.

11. We are told that about Rs. 40,000 have been spent on purchasing apparatus. This amount has been daid to the Association as donations.

During 1949-50 an amount of Rs. 2861 was received as donations and subscriptions from the members of the Association. This sum was evidently used:—

- (1) to purchase apparatus;
- (2) to add to library; and
- (3) towards the recurring expenditure for day to day work.

During the year 1949-50, a sum of Rs. 6798-14-0 was spent on laboratory equipment, Rs. 685-0-0 on salaries of the clerical staff and Rs. 64-9-0 on purchasing books for the library. This verymodest sum amounting to Rs. 7548-7-0 is considerably in excess of the income on which the Institution can depend viz. fees Rs. 1350 and grant by University viz. Rs. 1944. The income of Rs. 2861 by way of donations and subscriptions is too uncertain.

The Association, thus, has no permanent fund like a corpus on which interest accrues; similarly, it has no certain means by which it could disray the recurring and non-recurring cost of research.

While this is unsatisfactory, we nevertheless recommend the continuance of affiliation to the University. This alone would ensure a status to the Institute.

12. As we have observed in the forgoing we feel that this useful association provides research facilities under very able teachers. It should have more financial stability and increased grants available for work. This can be done by some or all of the following means:—

- (a) Grants from State Government,
- (b) Enhanced Grants from the University,
- (c) Donations raised by the Association and placed in a permanent fund yielding interest.

We would advise the University authorities to assign definite teaching work to this Association and fit their laboratories for this work and pay recurring expenditure. The University will be spared the necessity of fitting laboratories for those subjects and the amounts thus available with the University may be donated on a non-recurring and recurring basis by the University to the Association.

13. There is one peculiar aspect of the Association which is depressing and which seems to be the weak point of the Association. All workers with the exception of one are old and retired men and their utility is limited in years. There seems to be no second line to keep the continuity. Unless, certain lecturers either from the Colleges or from the University interested in and specialised for guiding research in branches of Science for which the Association is equipped are provided, a time will come when branch afstre branch will have to be closed down. It is a depressing but nevertheless realistic thought and while we have no hesitation in recommending the affiliation of this institute and the recognition of the staff as teachers we strongly recommend that at least one lecturer from the Colleges admitted to the University should be assigned in each branch as an understudy so that in course of time he may guide the work of students in this Association which is provided with the necessary apparatus.

14. One of the staff, Dr. Deoras has been appointed to a whole time job in the Haffkine Institute at Bombay and we doubt if fresh admissions for research in Zoological Subjects should be permitted. Guidance on holidays is too uncertain and

the Association should either find a new Zoologist (Entomologist) or cease admitting new students. Also, portions of teaching (M. Sc. by papers) assigned to the Association should be discontinued.

Summary of Report.

1. We recommend that the Association be recognised by the University as an institution for post-graduate teaching and research in the Subject in which work is being carried on at present;
2. We recommend that the admission of new students and teaching for M. Sc. be discontinued in Zoology unless some arrangements are made for replacing Dr. Deoras.
3. The University should take immediate steps to review the financial position of the Association after two years with a view to ensuring that the Association will have funds enough to provide books, equipment and apparatus and to defray the cost of research.
4. The University should take immediate steps to help the Association with more liberal grant and to secure some grants from the State and the Central Government.
5. It is necessary to billet some lecturers in Colleges or whole time lecturers of the University so as to secure continuity in teaching and research.

Sd/- V. C. Pawate,
Sd/- M. A. Moghe,
Sd/- R. S. Rao.

Comments of the Director.

MAHARASHTRA ASSOCIATION FOR THE
CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE
Law College Buildings, Poona 4.
Telephone No. 2110.
6th April, 1951.
No. M/108/51.

To

The Registrar,
UNIVERSITY of POONA,
Ganeshkhind, Poona-7.

Sir,

I have received your letter No. 7 (E) 3165 dated the 27th March, 1951, enclosing a copy of the Triennial Inspection Committee's report on the M. A. C. S. and requesting me to forward my remarks on the same as early as possible.

In their report the Inspection Committee have recommended:—

(1) that the M. A. C. S. should increase the laboratory accommodation and equipment available, and suggested that we should obtain immediately a Photomicro-graphic apparatus (Para 5),

- (2) that fixed annual laboratory grants be provided (Para 6),
- (3) that the library be added to and brought upto date (Para 7),

[I wish to point out that in making the statement in para 7 that only Rs. 64 was spent on books during the year 1949-50, the Committee have over looked the list of 14 Indian and 6 foreign journals being received regularly in the library of the M. A. C. S. which was given on page 9 of the information supplied to them. These journals are subscribed by Dr. Agharkar and placed in the library for the use of the workers. The cost of these is about Rs. 500 p. a. Dr. Agharkar has recently obtained the volumes of the Berichte d. deutschen Bot. Ges. published during the war years as well.]

- (4) that a permanent endowment fund be created (Para 13),
- (5) that salaried staff be appointed to work as understudies to the present honorary heads of departments (Para 13),
- (6) and that a competent entomologist be appointed in place of Dr. Deoras.

With all these recommendations I agree. I may add that the Executive Committee of the M. A. C. S. are aware of these defects and are making every effort to remove these as early as possible.

My views on the Inspection Committee's recommendations stated in the summary are given below.

1. The Inspection Committee have recommended that the "Association may continue to be recognized by the University as an Institution for Postgraduate teaching and research in the subjects in which work is being carried on at present".

I agree to this recommendation.

2. It is recommended that "the admission of new students and teaching for M.Sc. be discontinued in Zoology unless some arrangements are made for replacing Dr. Deoras."

I agree to this recommendation. We are hoping to be able to appoint a salaried entomologist of requisite qualifications in place of Dr. Deoras. Dr. Deoras will continue to guide the work of research students enrolled under him with the permission of the Govt. of Bombay.

3. "The University should take immediate steps to review the financial position of the Association after 2years with a view to ensuring that the Association will have funds enough to provide books, equipment and apparatus and to defray the cost of research."

I am grateful to the Committee for this recommendation. I hope that the efforts of the promoters of the M. A. C. S will enable them to place the Association on a sound financial footing within the period of 3 years.

An application for an additional grant-in-aid from the Poona University to meet the immediate needs of the various departments of the M. A. C. S. as recommended by the Committee of the B. U. T. is being sent separately.

4. It is recommended that "University should take immediate steps to help the Association with more liberal grants and to secure some grants from the State and Central Governments."

I am grateful for this recommendation. I may state that promoters of the M. A. C. S. have already taken some steps to move the Central Government in this connection. I have been permitted to state that the Government of India would be prepared to consider favorably proposals for a grant-in-aid to the M. A. C. S. on condition that the Poona University agree not to duplicate in its own institutions work being done in the departments of the M. A. C. S.

I understand that the Hon. Mr. Sri Prakas and Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar discussed this question with the Vice-Chancellor during their recent visit to Poona.

We are also tending to make a similar approach to the Bombay State Government.

5. "It is necessary to billet some lecturers from Colleges or whole time lectures of the University so as to secure continuity in teaching and research."

I agree to the recommendation provided the persons chosen for the purpose are fully qualified. I feel that it will be possible to give effect to it only gradually owing to the difficulty of securing suitably trained personnel.

I may add that we are already acting on this suggestion to some extent Dr. S. P. Gharse of the M. E. S. College has been appointed Hon. Lecturer in Mycology and Plant Pathology and has been recognized as such by the University. It may be possible to appoint Dr. S. G. Joshi, Junior Research Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences in a similar way to assist Prof. N. V. Joshi if the University will help in financing the appointment. We are on the look out for persons of requisite standing for the departments of Botany and Entomology and intend to appoint them as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully

Sd/ S. P. Agharkar,
Director.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Executive Council on the Reports.

1. (a) Consideration of the following resolution on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee regarding Tilak College of Education, Poona 2, and the remarks of the Principal thereon.

"Resolved that the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee and the remarks of the Principal thereon be recommended to the Executive Council for being accepted, with the suggestion (i) that the Executive Council should consider the question of insisting on a separate Hostel for the Tilak college of Education, thus leaving the ground floor of the College building, at present used as Hostal, free for the academic purposes of the College, and (ii) that the questions regarding the timings of the College and the adequacy of accommodation for the different Departments and the Library in the College building be referred to the Board of University Teaching in Poona."

(b) Consideration of the following resolution on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee regarding the College of Agriculture, Poona, and the remarks of the Principal thereon:

"Resolved that the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee and the remarks of the Principal thereon be recommended to the Executive Council for being accepted."

(c) Consideration of the following resolution of the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee regarding the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona 4. and the remarks of the Director thereon.

Resolved that the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee and the remarks of the Director thereon be recommended to the Executive Council for being accepted with a suggestion that the Executive Council should examine, as a consequence of the superannuation of the present Director, Dr. S. K. Belvalkar, the question of asking the Institute to have on its staff a recognized teacher in Ancient Indian Culture in which the Institute is recognized."

(d) Consideration of the following resolution on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee regarding the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics and the remarks of the Director thereon :

Resolved that the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee be recommended to the Executive Council for being accepted, with the suggestion that the Institute should appoint a recognized teacher of the University to be in charge of the Hostel maintained by it.

(e) Consideration of the following resolution on the report of the Triennial Inspection Committee regarding the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Yeravade, Poona 6, and the remarks of the Director thereon :

"**Resolved** that the Triennial Inspection Committee and the remarks of the Director thereon be recommended to the Executive Council for being accepted, with a suggestion that the questions regarding the introduction of additional courses in Linguistics and History and the reading of Sanskrit Texts be referred to the relevant Board of Studies for consideration."

Committee

2. Consideration of the reports of triennial inspection Committees and the remarks of the respective Principals in respect of following colleges :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Fergusson College, | (2) Sir Parashurambhau College, |
| (3) N. Wadia College, | (4) M. E. S. College of Arts and Science, |
| (5) Law College, | (6) College of Engineering, |
| (7) Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science. | |

the reports on the Triennial Inspection of the six colleges and one Recognized Institution specified below be accepted together with the remarks of the Principals of the colleges and the Head of Recognized Institution concerned thereon, subject to the remarks made against each of them :—

(1) *Fergusson College* :—

(i) The Registrar should check the teaching work assigned to Prof. B. V. Varma and see whether it is in accordance with the rules.

(ii) The College authorities should be directed to have more cupboards for the Biology Museum.

(iii) They should also be advised to allot more space for use of the members of the Biology staff.

(iv) The allotment to Botany and Zoology Sections of the Library should be adequately increased.



(2) *Sir Parshurambhau College,*

(i) The Registrar should check the figures of admission to the F. Y. Arts class this year.

(ii) The Teacher in Persian and Urdu should be treated as a full-time college teacher and be given an adequate scale.

(iii) The Registrar should check the lecturing work assigned to Profs. D. B. Ranade and R. R. Malegaonkar.

(3) *Nowrosjee Wadia College :—*

(i) The Registrar should check the work assigned to Prof. P. Chaubal, Prof. G. D. S. Shaikh and Dr. T. N. Deore.

(ii) Suitable arrangements for the teaching of English Composition which is a separate Head of passing for Inter. Arts, should be made by the college authorities.

(iii) The Registrar should inquire of the College authorities whether there is single working or working of pairs for practicals of Junior B. Sc. class in Botany and Physics.

(4) *The M. E. S. College of Arts and Science :—*

(1) A duly qualified teacher in English should be appointed and six period per week should be provided for F. Y. Arts and Inter. Arts.

(ii) A separate building should be provided for womens' hostel.

(5) *The Law College, Poona :—*

(i) The Executive Council should draw the pointed attention of the authorities of the College to the Circular regarding terms and conditions of service of College Teachers and should insist upon the appointment of full-time staff in proper scales.

(ii) The Principal of the College or at least some other senior member should be made to reside on the College premises.

(iii) Adequate staff must be appointed to do the teaching work.

(iv) Proper provision should be made by the College authorities for a separate office of the Principal.

(v) The Executive Council should direct the College authorities to award merit scholarships and studentships to deserving students to the extent of 10% of the tuition fees of all the students.

(6) *The College of Engineering, Poona :—*

(i) The Executive Council should ask the Principal of the College to give details of the work assigned to each member of the staff of the College such as number of lectures, periods in the drawing hall, laboratories, workshop etc.

(ii) The College authorities should be asked to expedite expansion of the building of the library.

(iii) A common room should be provided for the College staff.

(iv) A sanitary block should be provided in each building of the College.

(v) The extension of the Mechanical Engineering Laboratory should be expedited.

(vi) High tension Equipment should be ordered for the Electrical Laboratory, if it is not already done.

(7) *The Maharashtra Association for Cultivation of Science:—*

Resolved as follows:—

With regard to the Triennial Inspection Committee's report on the Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, the Committee wishes to draw the attention of the Executive Council to the following points:—

1. The M. A. C. S. was recognized under the transitory provisions of the Poona University Act. It is not known whether any inspection was directed to be carried out by the Vice-Chancellor prior to the recognition with reference to the various provisions of Sec. 35. But a perusal of the Triennial Inspection Committee's report makes it clear that the M. A. C. S. does not satisfy a number of these provisions.

2. First the Finances of the Association are entirely inadequate to ensure continued maintenance as is necessary under Sec. 35. Neither the information supplied to the Triennial Inspection Committee nor any other data available in the University office give any clear idea re. the finances of the Association. It is, however, obvious that the Association has no permanent funds to speak of. The grants obtained by the Association from the C. S. I. R. and other bodies are for meeting the expenditure in connection with specific schemes of research and cannot be considered as a source of income for the Association's activities as a whole. The grant given by the University can only cover the expenses of the work of post-graduate students working in the Association. It is necessary, therefore, to see that the Association secures adequate financial support of a permanent nature (Sec. 35 of the Act.)

3. The Association's staff is wholly honorary and consists of persons superannuated from Govt. or other posts. This as the Triennial Inspection Committee rightly observe, is an unsatisfactory state of affairs and the University Authorities should see that at least a few younger members of the staff are recruited. A mere statement that attempts are being made in that direction should not be enough:

In this same connection it should also be noted that the Association is recognized in 4 subjects viz. Botany, Zoology, Agriculture and Microbiology. Now, in Zoology it has no member on its staff (Dr. Deoras, having accepted a full time job in Bombay cannot now be considered to be a member of the staff of the M. A. C. S.. though students working under his guidance may be and are to be allowed to complete their work. Consequently Dr. Deoras cannot also be a member of the Board of Studies in Zoology in his capacity as the head of the Zoology Department of the M. A. C. S.). The recognition in Zoology can therefore only be continued if a properly qualified person is appointed in place of Dr. Deoras. Further in Agriculture, no Post-graduate work is being carried out in the M. A. C. S. and it is difficult to see why the Association should be recognized in Agriculture at all. The mere presence on the staff of some honorary members qualified in Agriculture cannot be a ground for such recognition.

With regard to buildings, Laboratory equipment and Library also the Triennial Inspection Committee are not quite satisfied. Although, again, the Association have a number of books and journals in Botany and Zoology, the number of books and journals in Agriculture is negligible and that is a serious deficiency if at all the recognition in Agriculture is to be continued.

Taking everything into account, therefore, the committee recommends to the E. C. to take the following steps:—

(i) The M. A. C. S. be informed that the present recognition in Botany, Zoology and Bicrobiology will be continued upto 31-3-1952 and will be continued after that date subject to the provisions of Sec. 35 being satisfied. The M. A. S. C. will cease to be recognised in Agriculture for reasons already mentioned above.

(ii) The continuation of the recognition in Zoology will in addition be dependent on the appointment of a properly qualified person in place of Dr. Deoras, who is no longer a member of the staff. For the present only those students who have been already admitted will be allowed to complete their work under Dr. Deoras' guidance.

Resolved further to point out to the Executive Council the hostels of almost all the Colleges (except the Fergusson College) are overcrowded and that two students are being admitted in a room originally meant for one and to request that the Executive Council might consider sending a general directive to all the colleges to expand their hostels.

Resolutions of the Board of University Teaching in Poona on the Reports.

1. Consideration of the report of the Triennial Inspection Committees in respect of the following Colleges and Recognized Institution and the remarks of the Principals of the Colleges and of the Heads of the Recognized Institutions thereon :—

- (i) The College of Agriculture, Poona 5,
- (ii) The Tilak College of Education, Poona 2,
- (iii) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona 4.
- (iv) The Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona 6.
- (v) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona 4.

Resolved to recommend to the Executive Council that the Triennial Inspection reports of the two colleges and three Institutions be accepted together with the resolutions of the Standing Committee of the Executive Council thereon, subject to the following remarks :—

- (i) The College of Agriculture—No remarks.
- (ii) The Tilak College of Education—(a) The college authorities should be advised to build, as soon as possible a separate hostel for their students (b) The timings of the College should remain unchanged.
- (iii) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute—No remarks there being already two recognized Post-graduate (papers) teachers in Ancient Indian Culture on its staff.
- (iv) The Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute:—No remarks
- (v) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics—The Board of University Teaching in Poona is *not* in favour of the Standing Committee's suggestion regarding the appointment of recognized teacher in charge of the hostel, as the hostel is not maintained by the Institute.

2. Consideration of the reports of Triennial Inspection in respect of the following Colleges and a Recognized Institution :—

- (i) Fergusson College.
- (ii) Sir Parshurambhau College.

- (iii) Nowrosjee Wadia College.
- (iv) M. E. S. College of Arts and Science.
- (v) Law College.
- (vi) College of Engineering.
- (vii) Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science.

Resolved that the reports of Triennial Inspection be accepted and referred to the Executive Council.

Resolved further that in connection with the reports the attention of the Executive Council be invited to the desirability of defining the terms 'Honorary Teachers', 'Temporary Teachers' and 'Part-time Teachers'.

Resolution of the Executive Council on the Reports

1. Consideration of the reports of the Triennial Inspection Committee in respect of the following Colleges and recognized Institutions and the remarks of the Principals of the Colleges and of the Heads of the Recognized Inspections thereon :—

- (1) The College of Agriculture,
- (2) The Tilak College of Education,
- (3) The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
- (4) The Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute,
- (5) The Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics."

Resolved that the recommendations of the Board of University Teaching be accepted except the last clause in (v) Resolved further that the Reports of the Inspection Committee and the resolution of the Board of University Teaching and Executive Council thereon be ordered to be printed, and be forwarded to Colleges and Institutions concerned.

2. Consideration of the reports of Triennial Inspection Committee in respect of the following Colleges and a Recognized Institution :—

- (i) Fergusson College, Poona 4,
- (ii) Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona 2,
- (iii) Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona 1,
- (iv) M. E. S. College of Arts and Science, Poona 4,
- (v) Law College, Poona 5,
- (vi) College of Engineering, Poona 5,
- (vii) Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona 4.

Resolved that recommendation of the Board of University Teaching and the Changes of the Staff Committee be accepted.

University of Poona
Poona 7,
May 1953,

G. P. Bhosle,
Registrar,